

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 84.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY OCTOBER 18, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2325.

BOARD AND BOYD NOW AT PEACE

The Insane Asylum Controversy is Ended.

ROCK CRUSHER SOON TO CEASE

May be Removed From Present Site.—Governor Dole Helps to Adjust Difficulty.

JUST at the moment of the expected collision between the Board of Health and Superintendent Boyd over the location of the rock crusher, the white dove of peace descended upon the yesterday's conference and a compromise was effected. The Board of Health agrees to a continuation of the operation of the rock crusher until the present supply of rock is exhausted, and Supt. Boyd gives assurances that after that time, the blasting and stone crushing in the vicinity of the insane asylum, will be stopped, and he will seek a new location for his plant.

There were present yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Health when this happy settlement of the long-standing dispute was effected: Governor Dole, Supt. Boyd, Treasurer Wright, and Assistant Superintendent Marston Campbell, on the one side, and on the other, the following members of the Board of Health: President Sloggett, Dr. Moore, Dr. Cooper, E. A. Mott-Smith and Executive Officer Pratt. For the greater part of the conference it appeared as if all efforts for a compromise were to be futile, and Dr. Sloggett, believing a settlement impossible, had called for a vote of the board, to take summary action, when Supt. Boyd gracefully capitulated, and the war cloud passed.

In calling the meeting to order President Sloggett said:

Gentlemen:—The Superintendent of Public Works having notified me that Governor Dole and himself were desirous of meeting our Board to discuss the matter of the "rock crusher," in accordance with your instructions I informed Superintendent Boyd that this Board would be pleased to meet Governor Dole and himself at our regular weekly session to be held here this afternoon. So I will now ask the Governor as senior official of the government, to give us his views as our Board has already plainly stated their view and made the request to the Superintendent of Public Works that the rock crusher and blasting operations carried on mauka of the asylum, must cease at once to avoid further mental injury and distress to the insane under treatment there.

Governor Dole, who appeared as arbitrator between the warring departments, suggested that a compromise was possible. He said in substance: "I look at the matter in this light, Mr. President. By the location of the rock crusher upon its present site, the production of road material is greatly increased, at a much lessened expense. There is great amount of road building being done in that neighborhood, and if the rock crusher is removed to some other location, it will greatly increase the expense of widening these roads. I am in hopes that the trouble at the asylum may be lessened, without going to the expense of removing the crusher to another locality, which must be at great expense and which is almost impossible at the present time, because the government is short of funds.

"It is my impression that the asylum patients are not so much injured as people think by these noises, and the prejudice against the crusher is due chiefly to the blasting. I was at the asylum during the operation of the crusher, and I failed to find that the patients noticed the noise to any great extent, or were in any way affected by it. This view is strengthened by reports I have received from Dr. Walters and Dr. Herbert, formerly in charge of the asylum, and neither of whom were able to say that any injury had been caused the inmates by the location of the quarry, their position being that the crusher was theoretically objectionable. The blasting in the first stage of the location of the quarries there, was so close to the asylum as to be serious, and the occasional discharge of stone into the asylum grounds was something not to be tolerated. The men have been working away from the buildings quite gradually, and are now

THE SLAVE QUESTION IN HAWAII.



QUERY? Will She Testify Against Her Masters?

FIGHT HOUR VIOLATION IS BROUGHT BEFORE GRAND JURY

THE Master Builders' Association of Honolulu has taken action against Contractor Campbell, who erected the watchman's cottage on the Naval Reservation, by filing an information against him yesterday with the Grand Jury, for alleged violation of the Federal eight-hour law. The action was taken on Wednesday evening at a meeting held in the Association rooms in the Ellice Building, at which nearly all the master builders of this city were present. The salient feature on which the builders based their information, was that the contractor while erecting the cottage, had worked his men nine hours a day, instead of eight.

About three weeks ago the Association appointed a committee which waited on Captain Merry, U. S. N., Commandant of the Naval Station, and laid the facts of the case before him. They stated the law had been violated and asked him to look into the matter. Captain Merry replied that he was not aware of any such law, as the contractor, and not the Government, was doing the work. The matter rested without further steps being taken, until last Wednesday night.

Information was filed against Mr. Pettus before the Grand Jury and he was indicted. Before the matter came to trial, Mr. Pettus was given authority by the commandant to go ahead on the work and the eight-hour law was again violated. When he came before the Federal Judge, he was reprimanded for continuing to violate the law after the indictment had been found, and he was fined \$350, and given a three months' sentence in addition. The affair came near getting Captain Glass into trouble with the Navy Department, and work there is now confined to the legal eight hours per day.

The position we assume in this matter is," said Mr. Mott-Smith, after the physicians' statements had been discussed at some length, "that the opinion of the medical men should be accepted as final. The question of the removal of the asylum is not before us now, and we cannot take that up before the appropriation is available. The opinion of the physicians is more than theory, and should be given due consideration. The opinion of Dr. May, who has had seven years' experience in caring for the insane, is especially strong. He says that in some asylums, even the sound of a hammer is forbidden. The location of the rock crusher at present is a source of embarrassment to the Board of Health, and we want the solution of the problem."

"I suppose the sound of nailing or repairing at the asylum would be injurious to the patients?" inquired Superintendent Boyd.

"I suppose so. The blasts would be that much more harmful," replied Mr. Mott-Smith.

"You people look only on the one side of the question," said Mr. Boyd. "Now in reference to this compromise," suggested Dr. Cooper, who was anxious to have the matter settled.

Maps of the site of the crusher were then spread out before the board and earnestly discussed, without getting any nearer to a settlement.

Governor Dole asked the relative cost of getting rock from the asylum crusher and from other quarries. Mr. Boyd replied that rock could be taken out of the asylum quarry at 50 cents a load, while the cost of transportation from the nearest quarry was \$2 a load.

"What would it cost to move the rock crusher?" asked President Sloggett.

"It is not a question of moving it," replied Superintendent Boyd, "but where it can be moved to. It is the best quarry we have for road purposes. It is upon the Bishop Estate, and it had a hard time getting permission to use it. The rock all around there is good for quarrying, and the people are anxious to get the land. The government has the right to build a reservoir from the rock on the Bishop Estate, which will require a large amount of stone. If the crusher is shut down the government will not be able to do it. I should think the Board of Health would have objected when the crusher was built."

"Dr. Herbert says he didn't know what was being put up, until the crusher was running," replied Dr. Sloggett.

"It was in the newspapers, and everyone else knew it," replied Mr. Boyd.

"As guardians of the public's wards, it is the duty of the Board of Health to see that the blasting and rock crushing at the asylum should be stopped," said President Sloggett by way of bringing the matter to a head.

"I don't think there can be any doubt but that it is injurious," said Dr. Cooper.

"I will advise with Mr. Boyd and see if we can find a location on the Bishop Estate property for a new quarry," said Governor Dole.

"Will Mr. Boyd, pending such investigation, cease operations at the rock crusher?" asked President Sloggett.

"If I do that I cease road building," replied the Superintendent of Public Works.

"That matter does not lie within the province of the Board of Health," retorted Dr. Sloggett.

"How long will the rock now on hand last the department?" put in the Gov-

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JAPAN IS READY TO RETALIATE

Discrimination in Examination Displeases.

ALL INTERCOURSE MAY BE ENDED

Belief at Yokohama that United States is Not Treating That Nation Fairly.

JAPAN awaits with much feeling the disposition of the United States in the matter of the discrimination, in the examination of men and women of that nationality at the ports of our country. While the Cofer affair has been practically settled, the Japanese agreeing that there was nothing in it which of itself should break the relations of the two countries, the ministers of the Emperor insist that there should be no discrimination against the people of their country, and unless there is a change in the methods of the quarantine service, it is likely that reprisals will result.

The latest advice from the Island Empire are to the effect that the ministry has decided to take steps to ascertain just what is the intention of the United States in regard to the examination of Japanese upon their arrival at the ports of this country, and that the reply to the diplomatic representations is awaited with great interest. While there have been no official announcements of an intention to make this country feel the displeasure of the smaller one, it is understood at Yokohama that in case the United States refuses to recognize the justice of the claims of the Japanese, that their people should be treated in exactly the same manner as those of other nations, a complete stoppage of all intercourse between the nations may follow.

The America Maru affair, as it was known in Japan, was one of the most celebrated cases in the recent history of the empire. There was behind the outbreak more than the mere feeling aroused by this matter, owing to the fact that there had been in many instances in the past similar action on the part of the examining physicians. The Japanese readily gave their belief to the report made by the examining physician here, that the examination in the case of the women on the America Maru was as careful and considerate as possible. There was no official contention that there was any undue severity in the examination, but the claim was a reiteration of the oft-made contention that there was no ground for the discrimination.

The Japanese have become very proud of their success in the stamping out of the plague in their seaports. There have been no authentic cases since the Kobe outbreak, some nine or ten months back, and the suspected cases were taken in hand at once and such steps taken as precluded any spread of the dread disease. Lying as it does within a few days journey of Hongkong, where there is plague all the year round, with steamers plying all the time, the Japanese have been exposed greatly to the pest. In fact it is asserted that there never has been a case of the disease in the north of the island, and the epidemics in the seaports of the south have been stamped out with despatch.

These facts have caused the Japanese to believe that there is felt some secret enmity against them in the United States when an exception is made. The officials of Yokohama are now contending that the tourists who go to the lowest part of the cities to see what is to be seen, are brought into closer contact with possibilities of infection than the high class of the country-bred coolies, who come to a seaport only to embark for some destination outside the islands. Especially is this true of the second class passengers who are pass-

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GRAND JURY ON SLAVERY

Investigation Is Ordered by Estee.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The United States grand jury is to investigate into slavery alleged to be practiced among themselves by the Asiatics.

Judge Estee in his charge to the Federal grand jury yesterday, called attention not only to the above violation, but also into the alleged infraction of the eight-hour labor law by United States contractors. This last is believed to be an outgrowth of the charge by the labor unions that the contract for a small building at the naval station has been let to a sub-contractor who is using non-union laborers, and working them overtime.

The new venire secured by Marshall Hendry reported yesterday at 10 o'clock and upon answering in the affirmative as to the questions as to citizenship and knowledge of the English language the court asked if any of them had any legal reason why they should not serve. As one or two were about to speak Judge Estee stopped them with "Never mind, this is the best jury I have ever seen. You may all serve."

He appointed J. B. Atherton as foreman, and instructed the jury that it could fix the time of its sessions. The jury is composed of twenty-three, the largest number allowable under the law. The smallest number is to be sixteen.

The jury held its first session yesterday afternoon and considered the case of Captain Wallace. It also examined to a small extent into the slavery charge.

The jury was first assigned to the court stenographer's office on the second floor, which had previously called for complaint from the circuit grand jury. They were finally allowed to take up quarters in the room adjoining the United States clerk's office.

Judge Estee's charge to the grand jury was as follows:

Gentlemen, the jury—A United States Grand Jury is composed of not less than sixteen nor more than twenty-three men selected from the body of the district. Two duties are incumbent upon you as grand jurors; one a duty to the government; the other a duty to the citizen.

The court instructs you that your sessions are to be secret, and what you do is to be kept secret.

Your jurisdiction reaches to all parts of the Territory of Hawaii, and I charge you that you are to fairly but fearlessly investigate all crimes which are made such by the laws of the United States, in this Territory.

I instruct you especially to examine all matters called to your attention by the Assistant United States District Attorney, and also to all matters which may be brought to your or any of your personal attention, coming from any other source, if they are offenses against the laws of the United States.

The enforcement of the law and the security to life and property which such enforcement guarantees, are necessary to good government, and to the business and financial prosperity of this community; and so you are to give to all infractions of the laws of the United States your careful attention. I charge you not to present any man unfairly, or by any unjust influences, and you are to leave no man unpresented through fear of what might result from the faithful performance of your duty.

The government guards with jealous care the administration of public justice, and for the time you are the guardians of public law in this Territory.

If any one shall attempt to influence your action on this Grand Jury, you should immediately notify the court or the Assistant District Attorney.

It is prescribed by the Revised Statutes of the United States, section 5405 thereof, that

"Every person who attempts to influence the action or decision of any grand or petit juror upon any issue or matter pending before such juror, or before the jury of which he is a member, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Gentlemen of the jury, under the constitution of the United States, there can be no conviction for a felony unless the party has first been indicted by a Grand Jury, and thus Grand Juries are necessary in the administration of criminal justice in all United States Courts.

You have no general authority to inspect the books of the officers of the United States, or to subject the officers themselves to an examination relative to entries in such books.

You have nothing to do with the laws of the Territory of Hawaii. You are officers of the United States, and as such, deal alone with the offenses against the United States laws, or which are made public offenses by the laws of the United States.

You represent in part that justice which must be administered in this Territory by the officers of the United States, and you should not forget that all persons, whatever the charge against them, are presumed to be innocent until proven guilty; but that the guilt of a party may be made to appear by circumstantial evidence, and the proof before you to justify an indictment need only show a probable cause. You should not indict any one unless there is probable cause shown for his guilt, and a reasonable chance for his conviction and to find an indictment, there must be a concurrence of at least twelve jurors.

It is your right and your duty, if you should be in doubt, or should require further instructions, during your sessions, to ask the court through your foreman, or individually, for such instructions.

The general government has selected the Assistant District Attorney for the United States to represent its interests in all prosecutions, and in the absence of the United States District Attorney, he has the same authority that the

United States District Attorney would have were he personally present, and he will be ready and willing to aid you in your investigations. He has the right to be present at the taking of all testimony before you, but he has no right to be present when you deliberate or when you vote; nor can anyone but members of the Grand Jury be present at your deliberations or at your voting.

The Assistant District Attorney will call and examine witnesses, and if needed by, interpreters to assist you in your labors.

You are further instructed that in your examinations you will receive only legal testimony; mere hearsay testimony you will discard. If in the examination of a case, you become satisfied there is evidence not produced which would explain away a charge presented to you, it will be your duty to get such evidence.

Gentlemen of the jury, you must remember the great responsibility resting upon you. You must carry into the jury room the knowledge that under the constitution of our country, no form of slavery or involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime, can exist in this Territory.

In reference to this subject, I instruct you that it is claimed by prominent and well known people that certain Asiatics import and sell girls and women to their countrymen living here, and that there is a well known trade in these unfortunate creatures. If this is so, it is in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States, and I instruct you to fully and fairly investigate this matter, and in doing so you will have the aid and able assistance of the Assistant United States District Attorney, the High Sheriff of the Territory, and the police department of Honolulu.

The court here reminds you that the thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States prescribes "That neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

See also the Act of Congress of June 23, 1874, entitled, "An Act to protect persons of foreign birth against forcible and involuntary servitude," which reads in part as follows:

"Whoever shall knowingly and willfully sell or cause to be sold to any condition of involuntary servitude any other person for any term whatever, and every person who shall knowingly and willfully hold or control any person in involuntary servitude, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years, and pay a fine not exceeding \$5,000."

"That every person who shall be accessory to any of the felonies herein declared either before or after the fact, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years and pay a fine not exceeding \$1,000."

While it is further provided by the laws of the United States, (Act of March 3, 1875), in part as follows:

"Section 3. That the importation into the United States of women, for the purposes of prostitution, is hereby forbidden; and all contracts and agreements in relation thereto made in advance, or in pursuance of such illegal importation and purchase, are hereby declared void; and whoever shall knowingly or willfully import or cause any importation of women into the United States for the purpose of prostitution, or shall knowingly or willfully hold or attempt to hold any woman to such purpose, in pursuance of such illegal importation, and contract and agreement, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years and pay a fine not exceeding \$5,000."

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, there is another question of serious importance which may come before you, and that is the investigation of the offenses committed upon the high seas. It is the spirit and soul of the law that the deck of an American ship shall be as safe to the tollers of the sea as the shore, and for that purpose the Congress of the United States has enacted (section 4611 of the Revised Statutes, as amended December 21, 1893), that

"Flogging and all other forms of corporal punishment are hereby prohibited on board any vessel, and no form of corporal punishment on board any vessel shall be deemed justifiable, and any master or other officer thereof, who shall violate the aforesaid prohibition, or who shall permit such punishment to be inflicted, or who shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment not less than three months or more than two years. Whenever any officer other than the master of such vessel shall violate any provision of this section, it shall be the duty of such master to surrender such officer to the proper authorities as soon as practicable. Any failure upon the part of such master to comply herewith, which failure shall result in the escape of such officer, shall render said master liable in damages to the person illegally punished at such officer."

It will thus be seen the policy of American law is to protect all of our citizens wherever they may be, and whatever their pursuits of life; and to that end, the law punishes the officers of vessels who impose any punishment not prescribed or permitted by the laws of the United States, or see as to punishments, section 4596 of the Revised Statutes as amended December 21, 1893 (Vol. 30, Statutes U. S., page 169); to which your attention is called, and which prescribes the kind and amount of punishment the United States law may inflict for each character of offense committed by men on ship-board, inflicting the officers of a ship cannot go beyond this.

Complaint has also been made to this court that the labor laws of the United States are being violated in this Territory, and the court instructs you that the hours of labor of all men employed by any contractor or sub-contractor of the United States, or who are employed upon any of the public works of the United States, is limited to eight hours a day, and it is unlawful for any officer of the United States government to require or permit any such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day, except in case of extraordinary emergency, and any one who intentionally violates any provision of this Act shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment of not more than six months, (27 vol. Statutes of U. S., page 340, passed August 1, 1892.)

If this statute is being violated, you are to ferret out the facts, and under the advice of the Assistant United States District Attorney, take such steps as are necessary to maintain the law and protect the citizen against such violation.

Gentlemen, when you have finished your labors you will submit a final report in writing, stating in detail what you have done, and from time to time you can report to this court any

Q. H. BERREY'S SEMI-MONTHLY COMMERCIAL RETROSPECT

OUR mercantile friends have been hopeful relative to winter trade prospects, but considerable comment is made on the inactive conditions at this time.

The convincing contradiction to the belief that Honolulu is short of money is the demand for bonds. Since our last report several large sales have been recorded, the principal being the purchase of \$100,000 of Hilo Railway Consolidated first mortgage 6 per cent bonds at par by Henry Waterhouse & Co. for clients. The Hilo Railway Company has retired the Hilo, Puna and Olaa Division bonds and issued in their stead the consolidated bonds covering the entire system. Olaa Railway & Land Company bonds are selling at \$105, the closing quotations or charge being \$104. Honolulu Rapid Transit bonds are held at \$100, and bids of \$100 are being made for Hawaiian Government 5 per cent bonds. Wailua bonds are offered at \$102.50.

Sugar stocks are still depressed. A further decline in Oahu, Wailua and Ewa have brought out buyers for their securities. Oahu sold as low as \$122.50. Wailua shares were bought at \$60. Hawaiian Sugar is bid for at \$26.50. Olaa Assessable declined to \$14. Kihel is offered at \$10, and McBryde at \$8. Okala sold at \$9. This company will pay its regular monthly dividend of 1 per cent on October 15th.

The feature of Real Estate is the Lanai deal, which is said to practically be closed. The Pain-Neumann-Hayselden combination sold out to Charles Gay of Kauai. The sum to be paid is kept a secret, but it is said to be in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million of dollars. The sale was conducted by Henry Waterhouse & Co.

C. S. Desky reports progress on Pacific Heights. Two failures are reported since our last report. Amended charters, one. New corporations, one.

The mortgage indebtedness of the Islands has increased since our last report \$269,831.83.

The following instruments have been filed since our last report:

67 Deeds	\$1,601.25
28 Mortgages	\$35,786.00
4 J. J. Stables, garnishee; assumpsit.	\$0.00
11 Chattel mortgages	\$0.00
40 Leases	\$0.00
19 Releases	\$1,713.00
3 Assignments of mortgage	\$0.00
5 Bills of sale	\$0.00
9 Powers of attorney	\$0.00
5 Assignments of leases	\$0.00
4 Assignments of mortgages	\$0.00
Mortgages at 6 per cent	\$1,000.00
Mortgages at 7 per cent	\$26,620.00
Mortgages at 7 1/2 per cent	\$18,825.00
Mortgages at 8 per cent	\$1,188.21
Mortgages at 9 per cent	\$10,270.00
Mortgages at 10 per cent	\$10,650.00
Mortgages at 12 per cent	\$2,500.00
Mortgages recorded in instruments	\$54,141.00
Total	\$698,204.32

STOCKS SOLD ON EXCHANGE SINCE LAST REPORT.

1,000 bonds O. R. & L. at \$104.75	
5,000 shares O. R. & L. at \$105.00	
70 shares O. R. & L. at \$95.00	
50 shares Olaa A at \$17.50	
100 shares Olaa A at \$22.00	
100 shares Olaa A at \$22.50	
220 shares Ewa at \$25.25	
1,000 bonds Ewa at \$101.50	
5 shares Oahu at \$122.00	
25 shares Oahu at \$124.00	
60 shares Omeoia at \$24.00	
26 shares Pioneer at \$100.00	
30 shares Haw Sugar at \$26.00	
15 shares Haw Sugar at \$26.00	

BUILDING PERMITS GRANTED SINCE OUR LAST REPORT.

Concrete Construction Co., Ltd., 2-story school building, Punchbowl St.

H. Hamano, shed, Beretania Ave.

T. O. Kumara, 2-story dormitory, Kukui St.

John Walker, 2-story cottage, King St.

W. M. Campbell, 1 1/2-story cottage, 1313 Wilder Ave.

W. M. Campbell, 1 1/2-story cottage, 1239 Wilder Ave.

K. J. Sullivan, addition to cottage, cor. Queen and Milani Sts.

Chas. Lamba, addition to cottage on Queen St.

Geo. Lycurgus, 2-story building, Kukui St.

Yamamoto, 2-story lodging-house, Cooke St.

D. G. Camarinos, addition to store on King St.

ACTIONS IN SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF HONOLULU.

Coyne-McHien Furniture Co., Ltd., vs. Frank Austin; assumpsit.

H. E. Evans vs. F. J. Owen, Haw. Engineering & Co. Co.; garnishee; judgment for plaintiff for \$154.07.

Hawaiian News Co. vs. F. Austin, assumpsit.

Indictments found and indictments ignored upon the parties are already under arrest. But in all cases where a party not under arrest and ignored the charges, you will not mention that party's name in your report.

I hereby appoint J. B. Atherton your foreman, and you will select your own secretary.

ESTEE, Judge.

October 14, 1901.

THE LITTLE WHITE CORDS.

Those little white cords called nerves—the human body is full of them. The brain is the nervous centre, and from it the nerves run out to almost every point in the system, somewhat as telegraph wires radiate from a great city like London.

In some way, which no man is cunning enough to understand, the nerves are conductors of sensation and of power. You have no doubt seen cases of more or less complete paralysis. Sometimes they are so dreadful and shocking that one turns from the sight in disgust and horror.

Yet to the action of the nerves we owe all our feelings of pleasure. Without them we should be insensate and helpless as logs of wood. Nay, worse, we should have no life at all; not even the life of a creeping vine or of a sleepy oyster.

A man may have the bulging and knotted muscles of a prize fighter, but unless his nerves operate naturally he has no strength. You see it, it all comes from the head, as the electric current comes from a battery.

Now the nerves, if we hope to keep them in order, must be fed—just as the rest of the body must be. Weak nerves always cause pain or some other sort of discomfort or distress.

This is why Mrs. A. Sanderson, who lives at 51 Brown street, Adelaide, S. A., had so miserable a time from neuralgia nights on account of it—an experience much more common than it should be among women.

The lady's appetite failed, and, as might be expected, she got weak from want of her proper food. It was, therefore, a hard task (I mean the ordinary home work) it was a hard task to do even the easiest part of it.

In a letter which she was good enough to write on the 23rd of April of this year (1900), Mrs. Sanderson says:—"I was in this state for about nine years, as I have already said. The doctors

Robert Parker Waipa to M. E. K. Low, R. P. 4001, Kul, 10525 (2.35 acres), Keolu, Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii, Consideration, \$100.

C. Bolte to J. S. Azevedo, piece of land (1.10 acre), Alpanko, Honolulu, Oahu, Consideration, \$275.

Kahilopua to A. J. Lopez, R. P. 347 (2.25 acres), Kapili, Wailua, Oahu, Consideration, \$10.

October 12—M. Maka and husband to Puna Sugar Co., Ltd., strip of land (272 feet long and 20 feet wide), right-of-way, Puna, Hawaii, Consideration, \$50.

Nupepa to Kamahala, piece of land, Kaula, Honolulu, Oahu, Consideration, \$30.

Kaikainali et al. to Kamehaha, interest in piece of land, Keel Nui, South Kona, Hawaii, Consideration, \$1.

October 10—B. F. Dillingham et al. to Olaa Sugar Company, lot 19, Olaa, Puna, Hawaii, Consideration, \$300 shares Olaa Sugar Company.

R. McBride to Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd., lots 229 and 225, Olaa, Puna, Hawaii, Consideration, \$5,600.

B. Onome to Olaa Sugar Company, interest in lots 6 and 42, Keaua, Puna, Hawaii, Consideration, \$1.

October 12—M. Maka and husband to Puna Sugar Company, 20 feet, right of way across R. P. 2657, Puna, Hawaii, Consideration, \$50.

Nupepa to Kamahala and husband, piece of land, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu, Consideration, \$80.

Kaikainali to Kamehaha, piece of land, Keel Nui, South Kona, Hawaii, Consideration, \$1.

P. Kamehaha to Keauahuliha, piece of land, Keel Nui, South Kona, Hawaii, Consideration, \$1.

October 14—B. Cockett and husband to A. J. Rodriguez, piece of land (3.1 acre), Owa, Wailuku, Maui, Consideration, \$1,400.

Willkins and wife to Mrs. P. Robinson, R. P. 3428 Kul, 4009, and piece of land, Waihee, Maui, Consideration, \$400.

H. Wessel to A. W. Akau, portion of R. P. 4671, Kul, 4987, Puuoe, Hilo, Hawaii, Consideration, \$200.

Kahalekai et al. to John Huihui, 10 acres of R. P. 3179, Kaula, Maui, Maui, Consideration, life maintenance.

List of deeds filed for record October 14, 1901:

First Party.	Second Party.	Class.
B. Cockett and husband—A. J. Rodriguez		D
Willkins et al.—Mrs. P. Robinson		D
H. Wessel—A. W. Akau		D
Kahalekai et al.—John Huihui		D
E. M. Nakuna and husband—William Kamama		D
E. M. Nakuna and husband—William Henry		D
J. S. Azevedo—M. R. Borje		D

ORIENTAL NOTES.

From the beginning of the year to the 30th inst., 21.5 cases of dysentery occurred in Japan, of which 4.02 proved fatal.

The first snow this year was seen on the top of Mount Fuji on the night of the 26th inst. This is one day earlier than last year.

The Crown Prince and Princess have expressed sympathy with Count Okuma, who is now ill, and on Sunday sent him some sweets.

In view of the enforcement of the increased taxation on sugar from this month the Tokyo confectioners will raise the price of cakes twenty per cent.

Li Hung Chang last week said the Peking and Tientsin Times of Sept. 21st, received 70,000 rounds of Mauser ammunition in Peking, and immediately forwarded the same to Gen. Ma.

Six oxen, imported into Nagasaki from Chefoo, were attacked by rinderpest on the 1st inst., making a total of thirteen cases since the first outbreak this season. All the infected animals have been slaughtered.

The Emperor of Japan has conferred the First Class Order of the Rising Sun upon Mr. Na Tung, Chinese Ambassador of Apology. Four members of Mr. Na's suite have also been decorated by His Majesty, receiving orders of the Sacred Treasure and the Rising Sun.

In commemoration of the occasion of publishing his nine thousandth edition, today's Nishi-Nishi consists of 128 pages supplemented by an excellent map of Japan. This number is about one and one-half pounds in weight.

The Japanese navy is suffering from an insufficiency of proper training ships, as the Matsushima, Itsukushima and Hashidate are now undergoing the work of replacing their engines and guns. It is said that the Kongo and Hiei will therefore be again used as training vessels for the present, though they had not been available for the service.

A school of whales was seen off the coast of Kamikida district, Ibaraki Prefecture, on September 27th. Villagers of Suwa and Niinaya at once set out on a hunting expedition and secured one of the school to the number of fifty-three after an exciting chase, lasting five or six hours. Every whale captured measured about twelve feet in length and was forty or fifty kamme in weight.

Twenty-eight Chinese military officers left for Shanghai last week, on Monday, for the purpose of inspecting military maneuvers which will take place on a large scale in the northeastern districts of Japan in November next. They left for Yokohama the same afternoon.

It is alleged that officers concerned in the recent examination of the Japanese in the Hamada regimental district under the jurisdiction of the Fifth Division (Hiroshima), have accepted bribes from those who disliked the conscription. One of the officers of the military district, will therefore be court-martialed shortly. Surgeon Oka of the same district committed suicide by poisoning himself a few days ago.

BACK FROM MAUI.

Entomologist Koebels Reports Upon Condition of Koa Forests.

Prof. A. Koebels has returned from a brief trip of investigation on Maui, and is again at work in his office in the government building. He went chiefly to look into the complaints regarding the destruction of Koa trees by insects. Prof. Koebels believes that the trouble is not due so much to insects as to the reckless manner in which the big forest trees were sawed out near Hailu, thus injuring the young sprouts.

The grub which had been hurting the Koa trees is fast diminishing under the attacks of the parasite introduced two years ago by the government entomologist. Prof. Koebels reports that Senator Baldwin has fenced in his forest land and is continually adding to it by the importation of foreign sprouts.

A WORD TO TRAVELERS.

The excitement incident to traveling and change of food and water often brings on diarrhoea, and for this reason no one should leave home without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale at all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

MOTHER AND CHILD

Let the mother take Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil for the two; it is almost never superfluous.

One can eat for two; but nourishing two is a different thing; it implies a degree of interior strength not often found in woman of either extreme.

Luxurious people are not very strong by habit, and over-worked people are weak from exhaustion in some of their functions. Between the two is the happy mean; but how many women have plenty of life for two?

The emulsion is almost never superfluous.

We'll send you a little to try if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best When you want the Best Hay Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO. TELEPHONE 121.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED—Cures Coughs.

POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED—And Colds.

POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED—Unequalled.

POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED—For Asthma.

POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED—Bronchitis.

POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED—Influenza.

POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED—Catarrh.

SITE FOR MYRTLES

New Boathouse Below Channel Wharf.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The directors of the Myrtle Boat Club were notified yesterday by Captain Merry that word came from the Navy Department will allow the club to erect a boathouse on a site on the naval reservation below the Channel wharf; the site to be selected by Captain Merry. The permission was given with the proviso that should the Government want the land at any time, the club would have to move their headquarters when notified.

A committee of the Myrtle Boat Club consisting of A. G. M. Robertson, W. W. Harris and A. A. Wilder will confer with Captain Merry in a day or so, regarding a site.

Meanwhile the club is endeavoring to raise enough money to move the old boathouse or if possible to build a new one. Part of the present structure is nearly twenty years old and a new building with modern conveniences is badly needed.

The following circular is being sent to every member of the Myrtle Boat Club:

Dear Sir—Under the terms of the lease between the trustees of the Bishop Estate and the Myrtle Boat Club the trustees have served notice on the club to vacate the premises now occupied by it by November 1, 1901.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to obtain a new site for the club, and have been given full power to act.

The most desirable location to be found for a boathouse is on the United States naval reservation below the Channel wharf, on the south side of the harbor. An application for a site on said reservation has been sent to the federal authorities and a favorable reply may be expected shortly.

Other, though less desirable, location could probably be obtained in the event of an unfavorable reply being received from Washington.

The only alternative to the obtaining a new site and continuing the organization of the club is disbandment.

The success with which the club has met and surmounted so many vicissitudes and obstacles during the eighteen years of its existence and the courage which has been displayed by its members in times of trial seem to indicate that the question of disbandment would be taken up only as a matter of the very last resort.

The life of the most healthful, exercise and the cleanest of sports demands that the Myrtle Boat Club should maintain its position in the aquatic field.

The vacating of the site so long occupied by the club must of necessity entail a large expense.

Either the existing house must be moved to the new location, or a new house must be built. A janitor's cottage will also be required. The present structure could be moved and placed on a new foundation for about \$2,000. A new building could be erected for about \$4,000. A janitor's cottage (including workshop) would cost about \$1,000. Which plan should be followed is yet to be determined.

It is desired that the members should at once pledge themselves for such sums as they can each afford to defray the enforced expense. Their loyalty is appealed to that they should respond liberally, bearing in mind that the less favored members will not be able to give as much as those in better circumstances. It may be stated that Mr. Alfred Genter has generously started the fund with a donation of \$250.

In order to make the burden as light as possible it is proposed to pay in installments extending (at the option of subscribers) over a period of six months.

For this purpose a blank is herewith enclosed with the earnest request that you fill out the same and mail or otherwise forward it as addressed on or before October 15th.

We solicit your kind support and assistance. Sincerely yours,
A. G. M. ROBERTSON,
W. W. HARRIS,
A. A. WILDER,
Committee.

The subscription blank reads as follows and may be cut out of this issue, filled in and forwarded to the proper parties:

M. B. C. SUBSCRIPTION FUND.

Honolulu, T. H., Oct. —, 1901.

I hereby subscribe the sum of \$— towards defraying the expense of locating the Myrtle Boat Club on a new site in Honolulu harbor. Said sum being payable in six equal monthly installments, commencing November 1, 1901, or sooner, at my option.

The subscription blanks have only been circulated a few days but promises amounting to over \$1200 have already been received. The honorary members of the club have not yet been heard from.

The Myrtle club is having a new four oared racing shell built by Davey of Cambridge, Mass., who builds most of the boats used by the Eastern colleges. The boat is the same as that recently received from Davey by the Healan Yacht and Boat Club. Each club has a German pair oared boat and next season two races at least will be rowed in boats which are to all intents and purposes identical.

There is a proposition on foot which will be brought up at the next meeting of the Hawaiian Rowing Association and which if it goes through will add a unique and interesting feature to future regattas. The idea is for a number of local business houses to each have a six oared stationary seat boat built in Hongkong. It is estimated that such a boat can be built and delivered here for about \$150, which is very much cheaper than could be obtained from any other place. If a num-

RAPID TRANSIT ORDERS TWO NEW LINES BUILT

BEFORE the close of the month work will be under way on two extensions of the Rapid Transit company's line. The proposed new branches will be completed about the first of the new year, and will then give to the company trackage from the Fertilizer works at Kailahi, to the corner of King and McCully streets in Pawaia. This means an addition of some two and one-half miles to the present working lines.

The contracts for these extensions were decided upon at the meeting of the directors of the company yesterday afternoon at the offices of the corporation. For the Kailahi line, which extends from the junction of King and Liliha streets to the Fertilizer works, straight down King street, J. S. Makee was found to be the lowest bidder, he having bid \$16,028.50 for the construction of the one and nine-tenths miles of the road. The board decided to accept his bid, subject to the execution of a satisfactory bond and contract.

The second line is a shorter one, being some 3,000 feet in length, and extending from the present terminus at Wilder avenue and Alexander street, down that thoroughfare and out to a terminus at the corner of King and McCully streets. The bid of Ashley and Paris, for the completion of this road, was \$5,300, and the decision of the board was to award to that firm the contract for the construction upon the same conditions as obtain in regard to the longer line.

In connection with the McCully tract contract there was a further condition that in consideration there should be granted to the Rapid Transit company, a right of way down McCully street from King street to the Waikiki Road, and that further the agents should grade McCully street upon thirty days' notice by the company of its intention to use the right of way. This guarantee to the road an opening to the Waikiki Road at the smallest possible expense, when it is decided to make the extension to the beach.

There is a time limit in each con-

NEW HALL BUILDING NOW UNDER CONTRACT

Contracts have been let for the new Hall building, which will occupy the corner of Fort and King streets, and the firm expects to be in its own quarters by the middle of March next year. The new building will be three stories in height, and will be in some respects a more beautiful one than that which was destroyed by fire.

The structure will be built of iron and brick, with a facing of plaster. It will be as nearly fire proof as possible, the pillars being of iron and the finish of cement laid upon expanded iron lathing. This is expected to make a building which will not be in so great danger of burning as the former one, which was finished to a great extent in wood-work.

The first floor front will be finished with square windows, the iron pillars which were used in the former building being used again, and the windows given the same amount of opening, though they will not be arched as in the former front. Above the pillared effect will be continued by pilasters which will run up to the ornamental cornice. The windows will be highly ornamented, the designs including a Phoenix, suggested by the speedy reconstruction.

The highest ornamentation which will be placed in the building will be in the grand entrance at the corner of the building. This door will be flanked by fluted columns and plate windows. There will be a combination of gray granite and mosaic flooring, the vestibule being entirely of the latter, with the word "Aloha" worked into the design.

The office room will be constructed with a vaulted ceiling and the light will come from above, the light well, carried up to the roof, being surrounded by a fire wall. There will be a change in the arrangement of the ground floor, the booths being replaced by a series of show cases and counters, which will not take up so much of the light. The ceiling of this floor will be fifteen feet high. On the second floor, which will be reached by an ornamental stairway of oak, there will be a fourteen feet high ceiling, and the third floor will have twelve feet in the clear.

There will be on the outside, and on the cornice, much ornamental iron work, the contract for which has been let to the Honolulu Iron Works, which is already getting into the work. At a meeting of the directors of E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd., held yesterday morning, it was decided to award the contract for the erection of the building to Fred Harrison. Mr. Harrison's tender was for \$38,000, which was not the very lowest bid, but taking into

ber of boats be ordered the cost per boat will undoubtedly be less than the above figure. If such firms as the Pacific Hardware Co., Theo. H. Davies & Co., Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu Iron Works, the Police Department, and the local and foreign steamship lines would fall in with the above proposition and procure boats there would be no difficulty in obtaining crews and there would be at least one race every year which would arouse universal interest.

Entomologist Koebele has found some new grubs and specimens of the wasp family that are doing considerable damage to trees on Maui.

tract which guarantees the pushing of the work. In the case of the Kailahi line it is understood that the work of construction shall be completed within ten weeks after the signing of the contract. The offer of Ashley & Paris was to build the shorter line and have it in shape for the cars within two months of the contract being let. There is nothing to be done in either case but the filling of the bonds and the signing of the necessary papers, so that there will be no more than ten days elapse before the breaking of ground for the extensions, and that the New Year will see the lines practically in shape for the cars.

Mr. Makee, the successful bidder for the Kailahi line, said last evening that he was ready to get to work on the line at once. He said he had been waiting for the past two weeks for the decision and that he had all arrangements for the work completed. The legal preliminaries would not, he said, take much time and in his opinion he would be able to get to work within ten days.

Messrs. Ashley & Paris have their rock crusher about ready for operations on their quarry near the tract which they control, so that they expect to be able to rush their work. They will thus have a rapid transit line right to the entrance to their tract, and this will compensate for the rights of way through it which have been granted.

At the meeting of the board of directors it was decided that for the convenience of the passengers on the electric cars, there should be prepared for issue tickets over the line, which will be sold in strings of five tickets at the regular price, 25 cents for the string. This will meet a demand which has been made upon the company for this accommodation.

The wages of both the conductors and the motormen of the company were raised yesterday by three cents an hour. This will give to the men a possibility of making something above \$10 a month in the future, as they work about ten hours a day now.

consideration the time in which he agreed to complete the work, the members of the board felt completely justified in making the award. The lowest bidder for the work was John Oudekirk, who has just completed the handsome McIntyre building on the opposite corner, but owing to the fact that the time set out for the completion of the work in his tender was three months longer than what was asked by Mr. Harrison, and the difference in the price being only \$900, the decision to make the award to the latter was reached. It became, in fact, a matter of time, as this is of much importance, owing to the fact that the lease has only a comparatively few years yet to run, while the difference in the price is much less than the rental value, and the being in its own stand is worth thousands of dollars to the firm. The present quarters are so cramped that every day on the own building means much loss to the company. It was for these reasons that the specifications set forth that each bidder should state the shortest time in which he would agree to complete the structure.

Had there been no time consideration the work would have been done by Mr. Oudekirk, without doubt, as his tender was \$607 below that of the successful bidder, but by taking the saving of rent and the advantage of being in the well known corner into consideration, there is said to be by the members of the company, a clear gain to them in the higher figures.

The date set by Mr. Harrison assures the Hall firm of its own building within the next five months. The plans show that this will be one of the most beautiful of the many structures which have been designed by the architect, Mr. O. G. Trapfagen, and it will be as handsome a structure as the former one, while at the same time being much larger.

The plans indicate a structure serviceable and ornamental to the street, one of the most prominent corners of which it will occupy. It will be a credit to designer and owner, as well as to the city. It is understood that it will cost about the same as the old structure.

This will make the fourth building which has borne the name, Hall, standing upon the site. The first was an adobe structure, erected and occupied by the father of the present head of the firm. The next was the red brick which was pulled down to give place to that which was destroyed by fire.

The following is a list of bidders and the dates upon which each agreed to complete the structure, the bids being exclusive of the iron work:
John Oudekirk, 11th June, 1902, \$37,335.
Fred Harrison, 14th March, 1902, \$38,000.
Harrison Mill Co., 14th July, 1902, \$38,000.

Hawaiian Eng. & Const. Co., 14th April, 1902, \$39,727.
M. I. Smith, 1st March, 1902, \$39,750.
T. A. Pettus, 1st May, 1902, \$43,000.
Philip Savory, 14th April, 1902, \$46,267.
Hoffman & Riley, 14th May, 1902, \$46,588.
John Bowler, 1st May, 1902, \$49,781.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.
Henderson Grimes, of this place, was stricken with partial paralysis, and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being treated by an eminent physician for quite a while without relief, my wife recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and after using two bottles of it he is almost entirely cured.—George R. McDonald, Man, Logan Co., W. Va., U. S. A. Several other very remarkable cures of partial paralysis have been effected by the use of this liniment. It is most widely known, however, as a cure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

INTERESTING MANILA NOTES

The owners of sugar producing estates in the islands of Panay and Negros have united in a petition addressed to Governor Taft requesting his aid and influence in removing the duty on sugar imported to the United States from these islands, or at least, place them on an equal footing with the producers of Porto Rico.

The newly-elected board of directors of the Federal party has ratified the action taken by the old board and recommended Senator Tomas del Rosario as delegate to represent the party at Washington during the next session of Congress. Senator Rosario has not yet decided to accept this important mission, but it is believed that he is inclined to follow the expressed desires of the party leaders.

One of the young sons of Gen. W. A. Kobbé, lately in command of the department of Mindanao and Jolo, has been arrested and held for murderous assault. His victim is young Paul Wissig, the boy, and a generally taking, lunge with his rifle. Eric and Hermann Kobbé, fifteen and sixteen years old, respectively, for several weeks have been shooting on the rifle range at Fort Mason, where their mother lives. Men in boats have complained of the boys' recklessness. One oarsman came near having his boat sunk under him, because the boys peppered it with bullets. On July 19th, Wissig, with three companions, was in a rowboat when several shots fell about them, and Wissig received a bullet wound through the lungs which, the surgeons at the hospital fear, will prove fatal. The Kobbé boys told their mother when they read of the shooting, and soon after a detective arrived and charged them with the shooting. The younger brother admitted he must have shot Wissig, but both asserted that they did not see any boat. Eric was held for trial.

There is some speculation as to the motives inducing Sixto Lopez to return to the Philippines. For the past two years he has been enjoying a tour of the United States and Europe, living in the best hotels and generally taking things comfortably at the expense of the Filipino junta. He is due to arrive in Hongkong within the next week, and it is said that he is accompanied by a member of the American Anti-Imperialist League, who is a great sympathizer of Aguinaldo. Captain Draper of the Marine Corps, who died on his way to Hongkong from Manila, was born in Kansas and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1886, and has had a very distinguished career in the Philippines, where he had seen much service and done considerable good work. The body of Captain Draper is now on its way to Manila for shipment to the States, whither it will be accompanied by Mrs. Draper and her child. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Draper in her sad bereavement.

The teachers are not finding the Philippines a land of roses. One young man has entered his village with the greatest interest in the welfare of those who were to be under his care, in their rise to American citizenship. He found no school and no teacher. He sent for the president. This dignitary he found in the article termed a "ice spring, wallowing in a mudhole. With considerable vigor the president informed the pedagogical that he was not wanted in that village at all, and advised him to leave at once. There was a detachment of soldiers in the place, who said he had better follow the directions of the president.

A TYPICAL SOUTH AFRICAN STORE.

O. R. Larsen, of Bay Villa, Sundays river, Cape Colony, conducts a store, typical of S. Africa, at which can be purchased anything from the proverbial "needle to an anchor." This store is situated in a valley nine miles from the nearest railway station, and about twenty-five miles from the nearest town. Mr. Larsen says: "I am favored with the custom of farmers within a radius of thirty miles, to many of whom I have supplied Chamberlain's remedies. All testify to their value in a household where a doctor's advice is almost out of the question. Within one mile of my store the population is perhaps six hundred. Of these, within the past twelve months, no less than fourteen have been absolutely cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This must surely be a record." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

A steam pinnaque of the U. S. S. Monterey was sunk by collision with the Way-fong steam launch at Hongkong on the 17th. No lives were lost.—Japan Gazette, September 30.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AYERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing permanent cure.
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 5d each, and in cases containing at least the quantity, is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE"

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, as "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" none in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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NEW YORK LINE

SHIP HELEN BREWER

will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

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SO-BOS-SO (KILFLY)

A Liquid Mixture Designed to Protect COWS AND HORSES

From Torture by Flies



A Valuable Disinfectant and Germicide.

SO-BOS-SO (Kilfly) is a liquid mixture designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the So-bos-so (Kilfly) in a fine, broad spray. From 30 to 50 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric Sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned.

If your animals are troubled with lice use So-bos-so (Kilfly). It knocks them out. Spray your poultry house with So-bos-so (Kilfly). It kills lice, or any vermin that may infect the fowls.

FOR HORSES.

So-bos-so (Kilfly) is invaluable as a disinfectant for spraying around the stable; at the same time prevents the irksome torture of flies.

Used with splendid effect on horses while at work, especially draft horses, traveling at a slow pace and oftentimes obliged to stand for long intervals, harnessed to the truck, exposed to the torture of the beastly flies, while the teamster is loading, unloading, or otherwise engaged. Blacksmiths will greatly appreciate the preparation. A moment's work with the Electric Sprayer and a little So-bos-so (Kilfly) will rid the shop of flies, and the horses stand perfectly quiet.

Your use of So-bos-so (Kilfly) will result in more and better milk, more money, more comfort for cows, for horses, and for you.

Kilfly has proved a perfect success in this Territory and until the arrival of large invoices recently, we have been unable to fill all orders. We have now a supply on hand and more on the way.

Sufferers from the HORN FLY should give Kilfly a trial.

We are the sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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 Per Year 5.00
 Per Month, Foreign \$.75
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—Payable Invariably in Advance—

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

FRIDAY OCTOBER 18.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union reports a year of hard work and of more or less disappointment. The number of saloons has visibly increased, but this, in the opinion of some of the members, may be the means of stirring up the community to reform. The Union has certainly done its part in arousing public opinion as the list of its speakers and of its meetings for the year attests.

Sixto Lopez, who is nearing Manila, may not know how eagerly grounds for his arrest were sought when he was talking sedition in Honolulu. One mid-night meeting occurred in the Hotel Verticeer office attended by Mayor Robinson, U. S. A., and the late U. S. Marshal Ray, at which the original draft of Lopez' letter to this journal was closely scanned for expressions which would warrant summary action. District Attorney Baird was visited at a later hour and he decided that Lopez could not be held. The Filipino had come very close indeed to the line but he had not quite stepped over it.

The most noticeable and significant thing in the attitude of the local Anti-Dole press is its coolness towards the proposal to bring an investigating commission here. Fair play is precisely what the anti-Doleites do not want. They prefer doing business at Washington with no one present to correct their misstatements of fact. Given a receptive ear and no challenging party and a great deal of politics may be done in a short time. With an investigating body, looking into both sides, results might be painfully different. Memories of the Morgan and Cullom commissions still linger.

The health of King Edward continues to be an object of concern. His pictures do not signify a well man and the reports of cancer draw the public mind to physical tendencies which developed among his ancestors and nearer relatives and which have caused many deaths in the Royal family and its connections. Even if the King had inherited the staunchest physique his really arduous life as Prince of Wales must have undermined it. No man can live in a continuous round of feasting and social toll with onerous public duties added and reach the age of sixty with his health unimpaired. A life like that would cripple a better constitution than that of which any prince, descended from the four Georges, has shown himself possessed.

A reporter of the Advertiser at the Tax Appeal Court was very properly asked last night not to give the vital proceedings to the public. It was a self-evident proposition that business men who were there with their books, showing their accounts and balances, should be protected from the eye of newspaper readers. Though in possession of the facts the Advertiser did not care to print them, and in another column mainly deals with the impropriety of letting a business man's competitors attend the court and get a line on the trade of a rival. Most of the advantages of keeping the news from the public are thus sacrificed. If it becomes necessary for the court to apply the microscope to a man's private business no eyes but those of the judges should be used.

Judge Estee was quite right in cutting off extraneous titles from the President's name in the course of a memorial address. The first constitutional convention directed that the Federal executive should have no other title than that of President of the United States. It was proposed to address him as "Your Serene Highness" and even—adopting the ancient form of the Dutch States General—as "Your High-Mightiness." The men who worked hardest for a title, among whom was John Adams, stuck at "Your Excellency" and this highly absurd address came near being formulated. It is sometimes used unwittingly even now; but it belongs only to a few Governors of States. Adams, who was naturally an aristocrat, wanted to invest the Presidency, for which he was an aspirant from the start, with semi-royal state, but all his propositions of that kind were overborne by the spirit of democracy.

The attempt to wrest the credit for closing Gear's Iwilei from Judge Estee, who discovered the application of the Edmunds' law, and from the Territorial officials who shut down the institution, continues. It is true that the political Circuit Court participated, in that it hurried out an injunction when it learned that Acting Governor Cooper and the High Sheriff had decided to lock up the Gear establishment as an offense to the law which Judge Estee had quoted. The previous efforts of the First Circuit Court to interfere with the Gear investment had been mere gallery plays and amounted to nothing practical. It is far from decent to deprive Judge Estee of the credit which he gained when the Ministerial Union turned to him for the relief which two sessions of the First Circuit Court had denied it; but it is quite in line with the effort lately made by the judge of that court to persuade the public that Estee has no more title than himself to a constitutional place in the Federal judiciary.

THE SLAVE HUNT.

The slavery of women has prevailed in the United States, and especially on the Pacific Coast, ever since Chinese communities came into being there. Since 1855, San Francisco has been the greatest slave-holding city in America. Time and again efforts have been made to suppress this ancient system of human bondage, transplanted from Asia on American soil, but except in isolated cases without effect. Grand juries in scores, detectives in shoals, judges in a continuous procession, philanthropists in millionaire groups have sought to make the Chinese woman in the United States her own mistress, only to confess themselves baffled by the unwillingness of the Chinese woman to become a pariah or a hunted prey among her own kind for the sake of relief from shackles which she does not find it hard to bear.

Enforced freedom of the Chinese woman means to her sad consequences. She is looked upon with contempt by the majority of her people and is shadowed by those who would drag her back to slavery. Incidentally she may be killed. Her life is one of constant alarm and apprehension. If she succeeds in keeping herself free she becomes an exile among people of a vastly different race and among whom she can never feel at home. Is it any wonder that, when summoned as a witness, she usually denies that she is a slave and turns, with screams and protestations, from those who would emancipate her?

If the Federal Court can get around these obstacles it will do a humane service and fix a precedent which the California courts might be glad to follow. But it will be a vexatious task. Not long ago an effort was made to close Iwilei under the authority of the anti-slavery amendments to the Constitution, but the Grand Jury, though feeling a moral certainty in the premises, was unable to get evidence. Japanese slaves there were but they either did not want freedom or feared to ask for it. Chinese slaves there are and the results may be the same.

ROOSEVELT'S POLICY.

The Literary Digest says that the accession of Theodore Roosevelt to the Presidency under conditions at once so deplorable and so dramatic has naturally given immediate interest to the personality of the new President and the policy it is believed that he will adopt. He is the youngest man who has ever occupied the Presidential chair, as several papers point out. "His is the greatest opportunity that has ever suddenly befallen an American citizen," adds the Memphis Commercial-Appeal (Dem.). The President's announced purpose to "continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley" is viewed generally as a deliberate statement of his intention, not merely an expression of sentiment, and both Democratic and Republican papers express the opinion that, even were it true that some of his past actions had caused apprehension, the graver and larger duties of the Presidency would arouse in him a response equal to their requirements and the welfare of the country. President Roosevelt's decision to retain all the members of the McKinley Cabinet is regarded with special favor, especially in view of the fact that rumors were already being printed to the effect that the new President mediated some important changes. "Nothing could so instantly and thoroughly convince the country of the sincerity of the new President's pledge to continue 'absolutely and without variance' the McKinley policy as will his action in keeping the Cabinet," remarks the New York World (Dem.). Last week the new President informally outlined in some detail the measures and principles he understands to be embraced by the broad McKinley policy. They are summarized as follows:

The adoption of a more liberal and extensive reciprocity in the purchase and sale of commodities, so that the over-production of this country can be satisfactorily disposed of by fair and equitable arrangements with foreign countries.

The abolition entirely of commercial wars with other countries and the adoption of reciprocity treaties.

The abolition of such tariffs on foreign goods as are no longer needed for revenue. If such abolition can be had without harm to our industries and labor.

Direct commercial lines should be established between the eastern coast of the United States and the ports of South America and the Pacific coast ports of Mexico, Central America and South America.

The encouraging of the merchant marine and the building of ships which shall carry the American flag, and be owned and controlled by Americans and American capital.

The building and completion, as soon as possible, of the Isthmian canal, so as to give direct water communication with the coasts of Central America, South America and Mexico.

The construction of a cable, owned by the government, connecting our mainland with our foreign possessions, notably Hawaii and the Philippines.

The use of conciliatory methods of arbitration in all disputes with foreign nations so as to avoid armed strife.

The protection of the savings of the people in banks and in other forms of investments by the preservation of the commercial property of the country and the placing in positions of trust men of only the highest integrity.

"This program is the best possible commentary on the solemn pledge which followed the administration of the constitutional oath. It leaves nothing to be said or desired," says the Chicago Evening Post (Rep.), voicing the opinion that finds expression in almost all the Republican papers. Of the new President's tariff views the New York Evening Post (Ind.) says:

"Mr. Roosevelt has been a consistent Republican through all his political career, and has perhaps felt constrained at times to accept a protective policy more extreme than he would have liked. He has never been reckoned, however, as a high-tariff man. It is probable now that he will range himself with the more advanced thinkers of the Republican party in this behalf, among whom may be reckoned all, or nearly all, the members of the present cabinet, as well as Chairman Bailewick of the Republican congressional committee, and most of the senators and representatives west of Ohio, and the manufacturers represented in the Detroit convention of last spring."

"President Roosevelt will be more

aggressive than President McKinley was," thinks the Savannah News (Dem.). "And he will be in evidence oftener and in more ways, but there is every reason for thinking that the people will never have reason to complain of a lack of fidelity to the great trust so tragically thrust upon him." The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer (Dem.) says:

"Mr. Roosevelt will disappoint those who look to see him do many radical things. He will, like Cleveland, lean on the financiers of Wall street, and the banking world will pronounce him 'safe,' though they will be afraid all the time that he may go to war to add new islands to our imperial government. He will seek to make a great president, for he is at once ambitious and patriotic. He is like Mr. McKinley in nothing. Two men more unlike have not lived, and yet he had a sincere admiration for the president, which was reciprocated. He will also disappoint those who look to see him follow in Mr. McKinley's footsteps. He cannot do that, for he must do things his own way. He is to be numbered among the men who do things and who do not mind a row, if one is necessary to accomplish his purpose. Naturally he is combative. He will not cultivate that trait, but at times he will fight to carry his point, even if the dictate of wisdom would lead to yielding for a time and winning by indirection. He has plenty of sense—what is called horse sense, too—and as governor of New York rarely failed to do what his party leaders approved, and when he did act differently it was after consulting them. He will have a tenfold stronger incentive now to be in harmony with his party associates."

The Denver News (Dem.) thinks that Western interests should fare well with President Roosevelt at the head of the Government. "The West will look to Mr. Roosevelt hopefully for assistance in the development of irrigation and the reclamation of arid lands," it says; "he lived for years in the West and became acquainted with many of its needs and its boundless possibilities." The Denver Republican (Rep.) adds:

"There probably is not another prominent man living east of the Mississippi river who could enter upon the presidency so well qualified to discharge its duties with intelligence respecting the affairs and the interest of the Far West. The West has had ground for complaint on this score against several presidents, notably Mr. Cleveland, who has never been farther west than Sioux City, and to this day does not know whether Pike's Peak is a mountain or a hole in the ground. Mr. Cleveland never was able to appreciate the importance and Roosevelt enters upon his important duties with excellent knowledge of this part of the country, and with sentiments of respect and friendship for our people."

REVIVING AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The American flag afloat in every harbor of the world, American bottoms carrying the products of mill and field to distant ports, the seamen of the Nation spreading the fame of the country in all lands which deal with the Yankee trader, has been the dream of the latter day statesman. Steadily has the merchant marine declined under the influence of competing foreign bounty-raid bottoms, until its recovery was seen to be a matter for strong remedies. Then it was that the Republican party took up the matter seriously, and the dream now promises to become reality.

The shipping bill which bears the name of the president, pro-tem of the senate, Frye, and not that of the junior senator from Ohio, as the opposition press insists, will be one of the foremost of party measures in the coming session of Congress, and that it will become law very soon is more than a hope. With the amendments which have been prepared during the recess, there seems no block in the way but the opposition of the Democracy, and that, while it may delay action, will hardly be sufficient to prevent a vote during this long term. There will be the same factional opposition which was aroused during the last session, but the fighters against progress have been practically disarmed by the changes suggested, and the bill will command the entire Republican vote when it comes up.

The point upon which the greatest amount of fighting was done during the last session was the high limit placed upon the speed of the ships which might earn an added amount of freight charge. There was, of course, much opposition when the speed was put as high as sixteen knots. At that figure there was objection that the most of the millions appropriated would go to the fast liners, which as express ships, carry only mail. But the speed of ships will be lowered, the crews will have to be of American sailors and the supplies will have to be bought in our own country, in so far as possible.

With these changes there will be little opposition which may be urged to the bill, and the arguments in its favor will be so many and so solid that there promises to be early passage for the measure.

What the bill will do for American shipping seems to be easily estimated. The same kind of tactics have made merchant navies for Norway and Italy, for France and Germany and will be as successful in America. Opposed to it is the old cry of free ships, but what this country wants is not so much the ships, as that they shall be built in our own yards, that our own mechanics may be permitted to have the work of their building. It is not too much to say that the magnificent cargo boats now plying between this port and New York are owed to the fact that the Republican party made its declaration that all possible advantages would be given to our own ships.

The great impetus given to the building of vessels for trade in this ocean is primarily due to this same fact, and there is every reason to believe that once it becomes settled beyond peradventure that the shipping bill is to become law, there will be a fleet of great vessels under the Stars and Stripes plying the Pacific, which will make this port the veritable cross roads, and the benefits which will come to the business of the city will be in direct proportion.

This, as all other beneficent policies, is Republicanism pure and simple, and President Roosevelt stands for it as did President McKinley.

LOCAL BRIVITIES.

A. Hunt, chief engineer of the Inter-Island wharf at Waimea, arrived on the Iwalea yesterday morning.

Forster Haughts left on the Kinau yesterday for a visit to the forests about Hilo and in the Olan district.

The Mauna Loa brought the news that the wife of Peter Bom, engineer for the Kona Sugar Company, died last Saturday.

Charles Dole has been admitted to practice in the Federal Court by Judge Estes. Mr. Dole is a nephew of the Governor.

Queen Liliuokalani will probably visit Washington. She will visit old friends in the East, and may spend the winter there.

Superintendent of Public Works Boyd and his assistant, Marston Campbell, will leave on the Mauna Loa on November 9 to visit Kona and Kau.

Among the arrivals on the Mauna Loa is Rev. W. N. Lono, who comes here with his family to take charge of the Kaunakapali Church. He has heretofore been the pastor of the native church in Kona.

There is quite a competition for the captaincies of the two new Hawaiian-American steamers, Nohakua and Nohakua, which will run between the Coast and Island ports. Many local captains have applied.

Judge Gilbert F. Little departed for Hilo on the Kinau yesterday, after making the rounds and wishing his Honolulu friends a cordial good-bye. He has added materially in clearing up the formerly overcasted docket.

The wedding of Dr. K. Hofman and Miss E. N. Brunnemann took place at the German Lutheran Church on Tuesday night. Dr. Hofman is the plantation physician at the Oahu Sugar plantation, where the couple will reside.

The following purveyors of Inter-Island boats have been promoted. Pursuant to the W. G. Hall to the Hanel; Ferguson from the Mikahala to the Hall; Friel from the Nohakua to the Mikahala, and the Simerson, who used to be on the James Mabee, got the Nohakua.

The plans for the new road up Tantalus have been completed by the Public Works Department and forwarded to S. T. Alexander at San Francisco for approval. He has agreed to pay the expense of the improvement, and work will be begun as soon as a reply is received.

The Kapiolani Estate case was on trial before Judge Gear nearly the entire day yesterday. Old records were testified to by native witnesses, and the progress was slow. The plaintiffs claim title through descendants of parties which defendants are trying to prove were not married.

A survey of the land for the new industrial school for boys at Waialae will be made by Joseph S. Emerson, as soon as he has finished his work at Waialae. As there are a number of kuleanas on the new land, the Commissioners of Education will not have any construction begun before a complete survey has been made.

On Monday afternoon a horse was knocked down by an electric car on Liliuokalani street, and had two of its legs broken. Although the horse was lying suffering during the whole of the following night, the police were not notified until morning, whereupon Frank Ferreira went up and put the animal out of misery with a bullet.

The Board of Education is at present receiving applications for commissions to grant marriage licenses, as all the old ones have been revoked. Superintendent A. T. Atkinson states that all applicants should have their applications accompanied with letters of recommendation from three reputable citizens of their districts.

The free distribution of palms, ornamental and shade trees, and other plants, from the Government Nursery on King street, will be resumed next Monday, October 21st. The distribution days will be Mondays and Fridays, from 8 a. m. to noon, and 1 to 4 p. m. No plants will be given out from the nursery without a written order from the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture in the basement of the Capitol building.

A native policeman who had been summoned as a witness in a case before the Grand Jury, fell asleep yesterday while waiting to be called to testify. Some joker tipped up to where he was peacefully sleeping, and shouted his name in his ear. Startled by the sudden call, he started for the jury room as if shot out of a gun, and was half way inside before Bailiff Ney could stop him. Then he walked sheepishly away, rubbing his eyes and looking for the man who had interrupted his dream.

We trust that the officials at the Judiciary building will be more respectful in future to Bailiff Ney. That dignitary may have his faults and his record but he was given his present post to strengthen the Republican party and that he has succeeded in doing so may be told by the smell. Should he be called to account by people whose business he may seem to interrupt there is no doubt that Ney would receive one of those judicial vindications which worked so happily in the case of ex-Bailiff Lewis, the gentlemanly broker in juries and in stuffing for the same.

The coming sham fight of the militia will probably show, as previous affairs have done, that the Hawaiian soldiery are among the best of their class. Many strenuous years have taught them the practical meaning of the military trade and they easily stand at the head of the Territorial militia of the Union and are ahead of all but the crack State regiments. The last sham battle at Rocky Hill evoked the admiration of attending West Pointers and we do not doubt that the coming field day near Moanalua will also please them.

The outlook for teachers in the Philippines, with living high, commissary privileges cut off and danger of sporadic outbreaks, is not precisely roseate. Women teachers will find conditions hardly to their tastes and we are inclined to think that, before a year has gone, the wisdom of employing male teachers only will appear.

The motto of the leader of the Home Rule "Republican" party might well be that of an Irish Republican constable back East: "Meself is the only Republican I ever voted for."

If we get that Mackay cable the transports will be likely to use it in keeping in touch with the War Department.

The Small

of the Back

That is where some people feel weak all the time.

They are likely to be despondent and it is not unusual to find them borrowing trouble as if they hadn't enough already.

The fact is their kidneys are weak, either naturally or because of sickness, exposure, worry or other influences.

"I am thankful to say," writes J. L. Campbell, of Syracuse, Ill., "that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me. For many years I was troubled with backache. At times I was so bad I had to be helped from the bed or chair. I am now well and strong and free from pain." What this great medicine did for him it has done for others.

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In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line. Tickets are issued.

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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

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Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

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The undersigned having been appointed agent of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

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These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kula Mill, Hawaii.

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Drink no substitute for
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List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and
Portable Track For Sale by The
Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar
Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24"
gauge, 6 wheels connected, 8 feet 2"
wheel base, 30" wheels, cylinders
10" x 14", side pump and injector,
weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1,200-
gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons,
rings and stems, hangers, springs,
shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups,
etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24"
gauge, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base,
single pony truck in rear, weight 8
tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank,
cylinders 7" x 10", 2 headlights, also fitted
with saddle tank.

One spare SMOKESTACK, spare
hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and
wedges, etc.

Four hundred CANE CARS.

Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling
railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE
TRACK, with steel sleepers of the
Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound PER-
MANENT TRACK, together with fish
plates. No bolts or spikes for same.

This whole outfit is a 2-foot gauge,
and practically in good working order.
The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4
tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on ac-
count of increasing the gauge of roads,
consequently necessitating new rolling
stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alex-
ander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or
the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar
Company, Spreckelsville, Maui.
Goods will be delivered F. O. B. Ka-
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ONE WEEK
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One for Each Department

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See display in our small win-
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In all sizes, have arrived at last,
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Refrigerators from \$10.50 up-
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Made of hard wood and ele-
gantly polished.

It will pay you to buy a Gurney,
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forbidden to go on any lands in the
possession of E. C. Greenwell without
permission, or they will be prosecuted.
Kealahakua, Hawaii, September 23,
1901.

2319 E. C. GREENWELL.
Joseph Lancaster, of Tacoma, has
been missing for weeks.

A TEACHER IN PANAY What a Honolulu Educator Writes.

Pototan, Panay Island.

Philippines, Sept. 14, 1901.

Mr. C. F. True, Honolulu, T. H.

My Dear Mr. True—I arrived at this
place—my station—two days ago, after
a voyage without unpleasant events,
and a stay of two weeks in Manila. I
have looked over the ground here, and
expect to commence work next Mon-
day, with day and evening classes. We
have no schoolhouse, but shall begin
work with very rudimentary accommo-
dations that may be secured. A stable or
building used for that purpose by
American soldiers—a house having
stone walls, thatched or grass roof, no
floor at all, and rude benches—will
probably be chosen. The worst of it
is that on this island the municipali-
ties are so poor, having been thor-
oughly punished by the soldiers, their
carabao killed and lands devastated,
that it is really difficult to provide the
simple bamboo house and seats that
we wish. A company of soldiers is
stationed here, and they have appropri-
ated the best buildings of the town—
the convent and a half dozen of the
best residences—for headquarters, hospi-
tal, etc. The three Filipino teachers,
two male and one female, are at present
conducting their work in rooms fit
for pigs, more than half of their 200
scholars being seated on the floor. The
best buildings of this town are of fine
carved boards, whip-sawed, with
floors of some beautiful wood, plenty
good enough for piano boxes if polished,
with wide window spaces closed by
shutters only—no glass—with corrugated
iron roofs, or sometimes grass. The
families nearly always live on the
upper floor, and often turn the lower
floor over to the pig and the carabao
for a wallow.

The church is a fine stone building,
bigger and finer than any of the old
missions of California, and the convent
by it is a beautiful structure of stone
and stone. With wide halls, large
rooms, a veranda, etc. There is no
drainage in the town, no sewer system,
of course; no earth closets or vaults,
all refuse being left on the surface
of the ground in the rear of the house
for pigs and chickens to clean up. And
still there is no pestilence, and this is
one of the best towns on the island
of Panay for health. In fact, Iolo
has no better system of caring
for waste matters than we have, and
Manila has no sewer system. In all
this country the water stands within
four to eight feet of the surface, at
least during the rainy season, which
is now on hand, and people avoid
water poisoning by drinking rain water
and boiled water. I have not drunk a
drop of unsterilized water, to my
knowledge, since I struck the country,
and hope I shall not have to, though
the soldiers on the march are obliged
to, and many never have a sick day.
Every military post has a plant for
either distilling or boiling water, and
furnishes the product gratis to Ameri-
can residents. Natives are proof
against water germs.

My town is said to contain 6,000 peo-
ple within the town proper, and with
its outlying districts called barrios,
considered part of the pueblo, about
20,000 people. You would not think it
to look around, but investigation
would show that each house swarms
with people. Pototan is eighteen miles
from Iolo, almost due north, connect-
ed by good road in the dry season, but
almost impassable at present. A sol-
dier's wagon train brought us out from
Iolo, and we rely on them to carry
our supplies. I say we, for a young
man was assigned here with me, and
we are going to keep house together;
have already engaged a house at \$10
per month, and are looking for a good
servant, whom we shall probably get
for \$8 or \$10 gold. You are aware, no
doubt, that the army authorities have
deprived all civilians of the commis-
sary privilege, thus increasing the cost
of living by nearly 100 per cent. This
country produces, in prosperous time,
when war and locusts come, not
abundance of rice, coconuts, bananas,
sugar, considerable tobacco, maize,
abaca or hemp, and some cacao. It is
a rich country in possibilities and in
prospects, but at present very poor.

The events incident to the change of
sovereignty have invalidated or hindered
the most land titles, so that no
property can be sold at present, and
when I ask the price of good land, no-
body knows.

The country is just rising from a flat
into rolling hills at this point (we are
eight miles from the sea), so we have
a fine view, we miss the heat of
lower levels, and we can have drainage
when the municipality is sufficiently
intelligent, and the people are a little
restored to prosperity. Many soldiers
stationed here declare it is one of the
most healthful places they know of,
and the most desirable for residence. I
thoroughly believe that I would rather
live near Iolo than near Manila. Iolo
has the best harbor on the islands
perhaps, and is destined to become a
great port, is now flat on its back
having been burned to the ground by
the insurgents when they lost it, and
consequently destined to see a large
development. Some day by Congress
permitting sale of public lands, or en-
larging the powers of the Taft govern-
ment to the same end, and clearly
defining the relations to exist between
these islands and the United States
would very likely bring on a large de-
velopment of this country.

At present Iolo is not nearly so
large a city as Honolulu, not half so
big, I think, with many old stone walls
marking the spot where three years
ago stood fine buildings—kerosene oil
and a match did the damage.

In Manila I sat at a banquet with
Dr. Atkinson and Professor Moses.
We like Dr. Atkinson very much. The
assignment of teachers was made by
him and his division superintendents
in as careful a manner as possible under
the circumstances. We were encour-
aged to express a preference for such
localities as we chose, with reasons,
but I knew so little of the country I
could only state my circumstances
(married, desired a healthful place,
etc.), and leave the rest to them.

It seems that living must necessarily
be quite expensive in this island for
the present. The two lieutenant col-
onels whose home I am now a guest tell
me that it costs them between \$30 and
\$40 per month apiece, and the govern-

PEARL HARBOR SURVEYS SOON TO BE UNDER WAY

ALL the necessary instruments for
the carrying on of the survey of
the Pearl Harbor Naval Station,
have been despatched to this city and
their receipt is expected by Capt.
White, the naval engineer officer here,
by the Alameda or the Sierra. Imme-
diately upon the arrival of these instru-
ments the work of making the maps
of the land which the government has
condemned will be commenced, and
pushed to a speedy completion.

The plan of Capt. White is to have
the entire ground covered by the sur-
veying parties and topographical maps
made. The initial work of making the
surveys will be accomplished within
perhaps six weeks after the start is
made. This work will be done by a
party of six men. There will be secured
as assistant to Capt. White, Surveyor
Harvey of the Territorial survey de-
partment, who was with Capt. Merry
during his work in Guam, early in the
year. This experience was very valu-
able to Mr. Harvey and fits him for
the duties for which he has been se-
cured at this time.

The mapping of the grounds will be
a task of greater importance, as it is
the intention to make these so that it
will be possible by looking over the
map, to locate the elevation and the
slope of the land at any given point.
This will be of great advantage to the
department when it comes to make its
decisions as to sites, basing them on
the recommendation of Capt. White,
upon which will be located the various
buildings for the station.

Nothing will be done in this regard
until the maps have been made and
upon them the locations will be indicat-
ed. There is nothing certain as to the
locations of the various buildings, ex-
cept the shops which will be about the
docks, and the location of the latter is
settled by the contour of the ground.

A natural site for a dock appears along
the portion of the site which is nearest
to Ford's island. There is now a fish
pond there, and the break in the shore
line forms a place for the digging of
the slips, at the least expense. In fact
the site is such an ideal one that Capt.
White will recommend the making of
an appropriation for two docks, as they
could be built at much less cost if con-
structed at the same time, than if one
is built now and another in the future.

There will be of course an inter-de-
pendence of the various shops and they
will have to be located with reference
to the work which will be done by each
and the point at which the material
will be received and needed.

These various details will form the
work of the office after the field plans
have been carried through. The build-
ings will be placed where they will be
most convenient to the railroad and
the wharves as well. The barracks and
the houses of the commandant of the
yards will be placed on the high ground,
and the whole will be made a city by

ment furnishes their house rent free.
They entertain travelers a good deal,
however. They pay a Chinese cook \$15
gold per month, and a muchacho apiece
two boys at \$5 apiece and board, and
make quite a crowd to feed. Chickens
and eggs are sold to the soldiers, and
are scarce around here, as the demands
of the army for a year or more past
have been large and have nearly clean-
ed out the country. Still, these things
can be got for what would be a low
price in America—15 cents a dozen for
eggs, small ones, and about the same
for a chicken.

In some parts of the archipelago living
is cheaper than here, as native
products are more abundant and house
rent almost nothing. The houses
around here were many of them burned
by the American army, or insured,
in several instances wiping out
towns, all but the church and con-
vent.

As to the safety of Americans here,
old residents—ex-soldiers and others—
nearly invariably express some doubts.
Nearly all seem to agree that an out-
break is sure to come within three to
five years, or sooner than that, per-
haps, unless the school teacher pre-
vents it. Hatred and distrust are deep
in the hearts of the Filipino leaders—
the mestizos—whose thirst for power
has not been satisfied, and cannot be
under American sovereignty, for they
want autocratic power such as their
native rulers had. The common na-
tive peasant only wants to be let alone
in the enjoyment of his rice and ban-
anas, but is at present easily led by
the prominent mestizos, and unless we
our government, the danger of an up-
rising is considerable. Remember that
drilling several thousand native troops
and thousands more of native police
officers and constabulary, who would
make formidable foes in case of rebel-
lion. A restoration of prosperity, good
crops, good prices, success in the
schools, are absolutely necessary, and
which vary slightly from time to time
by those whom I am obliged to
credit with information and intelli-
gence. Still, it is doubtless quite safe
for a teacher and his family. There is
an enthusiastic desire to learn the
English language. A teacher cannot
help making many friends among the
natives, who will provide for the safety
of himself and family, and all trouble
may be averted by the success of popu-
lar education and the wisdom of the
Taft government, which has the entire
confidence of the Americans here.

I am expecting my wife to arrive
about February 1st next. Am satisfied
that it is safe and desirable to have
her here. Her influence in the com-
munity will be good. The surgeon at
this post has his wife here—the only
white woman at present—and she talks
of sending for her sister to come out.
The district superintendents were not
all on the ground when we were in
Manila, and I gathered the belief that
not all had been appointed. Superin-
tendent Townsend was assigned to
Mindanao, as you have doubtless learn-
ed. It is considered a most desirable
field.

With kindest regards to Mrs. True
and yourself, I remain yours sincerely,
JOHN A. GAMMILL.

P. S.—I met both Mr. Le Munyon
and his wife, in Manila. Find them
so that the government is arming and
preparing the feet of us, about the
difficulty of getting good American
food at a reasonable price. J. A. G.

the shore, the point being kept in view
all the time, that there will be always
a chance that the station will have to
be enlarged, rather than contracted.

It has been decided by Secretary of
the Navy Long that he will make no
recommendations to Congress for an
appropriation for the station here un-
til he has been assured that the land
has been secured or a price set upon
it, at least. This is the usual course
of the department for the reason that
it is certain that the entire sum ap-
propriated would be needed for any
purchase. The work of the court is
expected to be completed before the
end of the year, and the surveys and
mapping will be done in time to per-
mit the report of the engineers to be
sent to Washington not later than the
middle of January. This will permit
the making of a special report to Con-
gress, which will be in time for the
consideration of the committee on na-
val affairs during its work upon the
regular naval appropriation bill.

While there has come to the officers
of the naval establishment stationed
here nothing officially of the intentions
of the government as to the ultimate
end to be attained in the Pearl Har-
bor station, it has been learned un-
officially that there is a belief that this
should be when it has reached its full
growth, the second in point of size and
capacity of the naval stations of the
Pacific. The greatest naval station of
the United States for the western
ocean will be that at Subig bay. There
is contemplated for that port a station
which will give to the vessels on the
Philippine station every advantage
of any large station of the Pacific.

Capt. White, who has had wide ex-
perience in the East, said recently,
when speaking of the site for this
naval station, that at no place in the
country was there so perfect a point
for the location of a station as the
lands now condemned at Pearl Har-
bor. He said that the best stations
from Portsmouth, N. H., down the
Atlantic coast, and the two on the Pa-
cific, but that the availability and
natural adaptability of the local sta-
tion site was superior to all of these.

The fact that this will be the port of
call for all ships of the navy, and that
the station in the Philippines and return-
ing from that point, will make it neces-
sary to have the local yards most
perfect, so as to complete any work
which may be needed.

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W. C. T. U. IS PROGRESSIVE

Annual Meeting Was Held Yesterday.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

THE annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held yesterday afternoon at 2:30 at the residence of Mrs. J. M. Whitney, at Punahou, and was attended by about seventy-five ladies. The meeting was enthusiastic over the work of the past year during which time more active work had been done for the cause of temperance by world-known workers than ever before, and the W. C. T. U. congratulated itself that at last such hearty support had been given to suppress the liquor traffic, or to so moderate it that its effects would be less injurious. Mrs. Whitney, the president, has been a hard worker and is the life of the Union. The reports of the various officers showed that the Union is in a healthy condition, and the work for the coming year promises to be greater than ever before.

Rev. Mr. Hartley, who is now at the head of the newly organized Anti-Saloon League, was present at the meeting and delivered a very strong address upon the evils of drink and of the steady increase in the liquor traffic in the Hawaiian Islands and especially in the city of Honolulu. He referred at great length to the number of licenses which had been granted for the sale of beer and told of the saloons that were cropping up in every part of the city to corrupt especially the Hawaiian youths, and he deplored the fact that almost at the portals to the Kamehameha Schools a saloon had been opened, a daily temptation to the young men and women of the two institutions founded by the philanthropy of Bernice Pauahi Bishop, and for this one reason, among many, he hoped that a sentiment would spring up in the community which would operate to have legislation passed which would in the next two years, wipe out all such resorts and clear the fair name of the city. The members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union yesterday promised to lend their support to the Anti-Saloon League and to co-operate with all measures to decrease the liquor traffic here.

The meeting of yesterday brought out a larger number than usual at such gatherings, and sincere interest was manifested in all the work pertaining to the Union. All committees reported favorable progress in all that was undertaken during the year, and the Flower Mission, which has week in and week out, sent flowers to the hospitals, for the sick and the poor, was commended for its charitable undertaking. At the conclusion of the regular meeting Mrs. Whitney invited all present into her spacious, cool dining hall where a delightful repast of tea, lemonade and dainty cake was served, and a pleasant half hour of social conversation was spent.

Mrs. Whitney opened the meeting with a reading of the Scriptures, that of the number of many in anointing the feet of Christ with rare ointment, and spoke of this as one of the things which a woman knew she could do and did, and pointed the passage out as a reference to the work which women are doing in the present day to moderate the evils of drink. She said that in constant receipt of appeals from organizations on the mainland to extend the work of this and that department to Hawaii, Mrs. Whitney said that attempting to do too many things would make ineffectual work which should be done and which they could easily perform, and she felt that the ladies should take up the cause and do them well. Christian men had finally acquiesced in having women go ahead with certain work, but she felt they were relying upon their ability to continue the work alone. The men in this city had eventually ceased active work for the temperance cause, leaving it to the women. For many years the W. C. T. U. was the only temperance organization here. Because the Anti-Saloon League had begun its work here, the W. C. T. U. should be more active in its participation in temperance labor. It was all the more encouraging to her to feel there was a brother society in the field.

Mrs. Harriet Austin read the secretary's annual report, which dealt mostly with the work done by the various temperance lecturers who had visited Honolulu in the last twelve months. The report spoke first of the visit of Misses Ackerman and Murrett, who stopped over in Honolulu on their way around the world. They commenced their work under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. and spoke here and in Hilo. Following them was Francis Murphy, who was induced to remain here and give a series of lectures. They were rousing meetings, and many signed the pledge. The result of his efforts was the establishment of the Murphy Temperance Clubs, which have been the means of saving nearly 20 men from drink. The Christian Temperance League was also formed, but amounted to nothing. Then came the meetings which were intended to eradicate evil from the city. The matter was fully discussed and means were found to close the place. Helen Gougar was the next temperance lecturer on the scene, and she spoke to the W. C. T. U. upon two occasions, and impressed upon them prohibition to be taught in the schools from the physical and moral point of view. Next came Dr. Chapman, who was invited to lecture here. With his help, the Anti-Saloon League was formed, and Dr. Hartley invited to come here to be its head. However, the saloons had been steadily increasing. Then J. G. Woolley, the prohibitionist, arrived in the city, and lectured upon the subject. There had been the utmost cordiality existing amongst all the advocates of temperance and the work had gone along smoothly. During the sitting of the legislature, the Dispensary Bill came up for consideration. The subject of temperance in schools had been progressing, a committee having been ap-

DROVE CHINESE HORDES INTO THE AMUR RIVER

BARON ALEXANDER KAHILBAHRS, the famous Russian general who commanded the troops of the Czar in Manchuria, and gave the order which caused the Russians to drive the Chinese into the Amur river by the thousands, is a passenger on the Peking, en route to St. Petersburg, via the United States. He will report the result of the operations of his armies to the Czar. Press reports of two or three months since were to the effect that the Czar had caused the recall of the general who commanded the Manchuria division, to explain why he drove the Chinese to a miserable death in the great river.

It was stated that the famous order which was interpreted in Manchuria to read: "Drive the Chinese into the Amur," in reality read: "Drive the Chinese across the Amur," and that when the terrible news of the affair reached the Czar's ears he was much displeased. The general gives no intimation that he is on his way to St. Petersburg to make any explanation to the effect.

General Kahilbahrs said last evening that he had completed the subjugation of the great Chinese province, placed it under the domination of the Russians, and that Chinese opposition was forever at an end there. The general, who is now well along in life, looks the military man that he has been for forty years, erect in bearing and with a countenance indicating a strong will.

Such a man proved most acceptable to the Czar when he was appointed Minister of War for Bulgaria. This important post was given him for honorable service in the Russian army. He was also a member of the International Commission in 1879, under the Berlin Congress, to fix the boundaries in the Balkans; he is a member of the Vienna Geographical Society, and has held many prominent places.

General Kahilbahrs entered the Russian army as an officer in 1861 and has participated in every war since that time. His record is a brilliant one, and this fact caused the Czar to appoint him to the supreme command of the Man-

A NEW BUG PEST APPEARS IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLES

HAWAII'S latest insect pest is the earwig. Numbers of this interesting insect have been observed of late by residents of Honolulu, and much curiosity has been evinced by the uninitiated as to what manner of creature it might be.

The earwig depicted herewith, was obtained yesterday from the interior of an apple in which was found a small grub, doubtless the attraction which caused the insect to penetrate the fruit.

Professor Koehbe's attention has been called to the recent prevalence of earwigs, but at present he is undecided as to whether the local species are to be considered as a pest or a blessing.

The insect belongs to the family Forficulidae. About eight different species are found in Hawaii, having been introduced from other countries. One or two of the species found here are predatory in their habits, preying upon the larvae of other insects.

The term earwig conveys an erroneous impression. Formerly the insect was supposed to secrete itself in the human ear, to which supposition its name is attributable. The earwig doubtless obtained its unpleasant reputation from its habit of always endeavoring to reach the innermost recesses of any cavity which it enters. Probably instances have occurred where the insect has hidden itself in the ear of a person sleeping in the open air. The pesterious excrement of the insect, by the use of which the oval forceps peculiar to these in-

sects has contributed in no small measure to the sinister name possessed by members of the Forficulidae family. As a rule earwigs are vegetable eaters, congregating under bark and destroying flowers and fruit to a considerable extent. Certain species are carnivorous, however, devouring the larvae and pupae of wild bees and other insects, not excepting their own species.

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Sec. 2.—That it shall be the duty of the proper officers in control of any school described in the foregoing section to enforce the provisions of this act, and any such officer, school director, committee, superintendent, or teacher who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of this act, or shall neglect or fail to make proper provisions for the instruction required and in the manner specified by the first section of this act, for all pupils in each and every school under his jurisdiction, shall be removed from office, and the vacancy filled as in other cases.

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SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of



And light dressings of Cuticura, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEXSON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. FORTER COFF., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Honest Wear for the Money

Is what every Shoe Buyer Wants and Expects

That is What We Always Give You.

Every Shoe in our Store is selected with a view to obtain the Very Best.

So it Makes no Difference

What priced shoe you buy from us —you can depend on having your

MONEY'S WORTH.

Pleasing Styles, Pleasing Wear at Pleasing Prices is What Pleases Our Trade.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.		FOR SAN FRANCISCO.	
PERU	OCT. 12	PEKING	OCT. 15
COPTIC	OCT. 22	GABLIC	OCT. 23
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 30	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 1
PEKING	NOV. 7	CHINA	NOV. 9
GABLIC	NOV. 14	DORIC	NOV. 15
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 28	NIIPPON MARU	NOV. 28
CHINA	NOV. 30	PERU	DEC. 5
DORIC	DEC. 10	COPTIC	DEC. 18
NIIPPON MARU	DEC. 18		

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

FACTS ARE STUBBOR

If Honolulu People Are Not Convinced by Local Testimony They Differ From Other People.

Our readers will have noticed how in the past two years "Cures" have multiplied in the newspapers very fast, and the public are becoming skeptical. Facts are demanded, but it has also become essential to know who supplies these facts, where they are from. People will not now accept incredible cures from the other side of the world. They want them at home. "Give us some neighbor, then I will believe" is what is asked for. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do this. Call it what you like, home, local or neighbor's testimony, you can always ascertain the truth of it without leaving the city limits. Here is a case:

Mr. W. J. Maxwell of this town, Truant officer, writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion, I went to the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, Fort street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and are, I may say, the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is my friend, Mr. Frank Metcalf,

who found relief, and he is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Some of the symptoms of kidney disease are pain in the back, and sides, headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot dry skin, shortness of breath, evil forebodings, troubled sleep, puffiness of the eyelids, swelling of the feet and ankles, loss of flesh, dark colored urine, deposits, etc. If you have any of these symptoms you should lose no time in treating them, for delay is dangerous.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Alarm System for Manila.

Yesterday Mr. Coffee, representative of the Gamewell Alarm Company, now in Manila, installed in the City Hall the fire alarm system of his company. This installation is an experiment, and if it works satisfactorily a general installation throughout the city will be made. The old methods of using the telephone to give the alarm of a conflagration to the Fire Department have been found to cause too much delay and loss of time and consequent extra loss of valuable property has been the result. This system, it is claimed, will obviate all that—Manila Times.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, October 15.
S. S. City of Peking, Smith, from Oriental ports.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, from Lahaina, Maui, Kona, and Kailua, with 223 bags sugar, 223 bags taro, 223 bags coffee, 17 bags cabbages, 37 kegs butter, 46 bags awa, 14 bunches bananas, one bale tobacco, 18 bundles hides, 17 pigs, 39 head cattle, 243 pigs, sundries.
Stmr. Selma, Napala, from Molokai ports.
Am. bkt. 3. N. Castle, Nelson, 16 1/2 days from San Francisco.
Schr. Waiakula, from Kauai ports.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, October 16.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports, at 7 a. m.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Honolulu and Kailua at 5 p. m.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Kinan, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports at noon.
Am. sp. George Curtis, Calhoun, for San Francisco at 5 p. m.
Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Underwood, for Tacoma.
Schr. Kailua, for Wailua.

DEPARTED.

Wednesday, October 16.
S. S. City of Peking, Smith, for San Francisco, at 12 m.
S. S. Carlisle City, Patterson, for San Diego, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Hawaii, Bennett, for Molokai and Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
Schr. Irene, Mitchell, for Port Gamble, at 2 p. m.
Schr. Kawali, for Koolau ports, at 5 a. m.
Schr. Mite Morris, for Koolau ports, at 5 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Thursday, October 17.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
Schr. Wailua, for Kauai ports.
Bkt. Planter, Chase, for the Sound.
Stmr. Maui, Bennett, for Hamakua and Hilo ports.

STOCKYARDS TO CLOSE OUT SOON

The business of the Honolulu Stock Yards Company will be wound up at once, and the present stockholders, according to the outlook, will not have anything to do with the future of the concern. This decision was reached at a meeting of the newly-elected board of directors held yesterday afternoon, and all matters connected with the sale were placed in the hands of Jas. F. Morgan and W. H. Rice, for final action.

The men who have the sale in hand have been in negotiation with several business men during the week past, and they find that the outlook to make a deal whereby the stockholders will receive all their original investment is very good. The business would have paid a dividend, which is estimated at \$30,000, at the meeting held yesterday, but for the fact that the fire wiped out all this profit. The loss to the business, beyond the insurance is thus estimated at \$30,000, and the fact that the assets are expected to pay enough to reimburse the stockholders, is taken to be a reflection of much credit to the management.

While there may be mentioned no names of the men who have been figuring for the business, it is said that the old livery and sale men have their eyes upon the Stock Yards' name and good will at least. There is an almost new stock of carriages in the barns of the company, and the importations are expected to arrive at any time now. It has not been decided what steps shall be taken for the sale. The business will first be offered at private sale, and in the event there is not a sufficiently large figure offered, there may be a segregated sale at auction.

Another Pitika for Schooners.

It seems as if the schooners are having hard luck lately at the Garden Island. Last week the Alice Kimball was reported in distress and yesterday the steamer Iwalani brought the news that the two island schooners the Blanche and Ella and the Ada have had a mix-up, in which the Ada got badly damaged.

It seems that the Ada, which was receiving rice and already had 360 bags on board, was standing off outside the harbor, waiting for a chance to come in and take on the rest of her load, when the Blanche and Ella ran into her. The Blanche and Ella only had some of her head-gear carried away and sprang her jibboom, but the Ada was so badly strained above the water line and was leaking from the wash of the sea, that her captain did not deem it wise to proceed to this city with her cargo. He has sent for instructions. The Alice Kimball has taken on ballast and made repairs on her foremast. She is now on her way to Honolulu.

Apaches Murder Settlers.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., October 1.—Word was received here today that a renegade band of Apache Indians from off the San Carlos reservation in the Mexican mountains, south of this city, and that five persons have been killed by them on Willow creek, which is near the old rendezvous of Victorio and Geronimo when they were on the warpath a few years ago.

Up to 7 o'clock tonight no particulars of the outbreak had been received. United States Marshal Forsker will probably go to the scene of the killing before returning to this city.

Japanese Mail Steamers

The steamer Kamakura Maru, which arrived at Victoria, B. C., on the 17th, brought news from Japan that the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha has decided to build two 10,000-ton steamers to compete with the new liners of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. News was also given of the launch of the 6,000-ton steamer Iyo Maru for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line between Japan and Seattle.

D. G. Camarinos is out again, having recovered from his recent illness.

BUSHEL'S OF BOOKS

Tax Appeal Court Hears Income Cases.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The Tax Appeal Court heard the first appeals from the income tax assessments fixed by Collector Pratt, last night. Altogether there are less than forty appeals now, half a dozen cases having been compromised within the past few days.

The merchants dissatisfied with the assessor's figures are almost exclusively Asiatics, there being but three American business firms among the appellants. The appeal on the part of the Asiatics is really from a 25 per cent increase made by the assessor, because he and his deputies were refused access to the books, and they are in this means compelled to produce their accounts in court. In fact, the Japanese merchants came into the assessor's office last evening with bushel baskets containing books of accounts and sales, and they were compelled to leave them with the assessor as evidence, to be examined at his leisure.

But one case was fully heard, that of S. Oskaki, who was represented by his manager, Fujisawa. The principal reason, probably, for so few appeals, is the fact that it would open the affairs of the firm appealing to business competitors. This was brought out last night when S. Oskaki objected strenuously to the publication of the evidence before the court in the newspapers, though everyone of his business competitors were grouped around the witness stand, with open mouths and distended ears, taking in every detail of Oskaki's business affairs.

At an early stage of the hearing S. M. Ballou, who, with H. A. Bigelow, was representing Oskaki, requested the court to make a ruling that the details of business before the court be kept secret, and that the reporter present be requested not to publish the evidence relative to the cost and selling price of stock, the percentage of profit, etc. Chairman Bolte stated that he would make no ruling upon the question, and referred to G. M. Robertson, attorney for the assessor, who stated that though it was the policy of the tax office to keep the private affairs of citizens secret, yet when a case was brought into court, the proceeding became public, and he saw no way by which the public could be excluded, which the public could be excluded, which the public could be excluded.

Mr. Ballou replied that it was within the power of any court to declare its proceedings private. Mr. Bolte then requested the reporter present not to publish such evidence as was presented at last night's session, which was readily agreed to. A request that only the totals be published, was objected to by the witness, though his attorneys were not averse to this. Fujisawa emphatically objected to the publication of any of the statements made relative to the business of Oskaki. Right behind him were half a dozen Japs of other firms drinking in every detail of the proceedings, and then one of them covertly making a scratch in a notebook. Just a moment previous to this discussion Mr. Winston, a member of the court, called attention to the fact that there were many men present whose cases could not be reached, and told them they might leave. Nor one stirred.

The Japanese merchants in the same line of business as is Mr. Oskaki, and they were acquiring valuable information as to the business methods which had made him so successful. Mr. Winston suggested that if the reporters were to be excluded the whole proceeding should be secret, as otherwise the very persons particularly objected to would obtain the information which their competitors wished to keep from them. Mr. Bolte finally asked that the matter of secrecy be left open until today, when the court will decide what shall be done. Last night the Japs were not slow in absorbing what information they desired about the testimony of the witnesses, as to the prices paid for goods and the per cent of profits were fairly gulped down.

Last night's session of the tax court was the first one for the hearing of income tax appeals. At a meeting of the three members of the court held Monday, Judge Wilcox resigned as chairman, and C. Bolte was elected in his place. This was made necessary, as the law requires the presence of the chairman and one other member to constitute a quorum. The illness of Judge Wilcox makes his regular attendance a matter of doubt, and he was unable to be present last night.

The session began at 7 o'clock, and every appellant was present in person, or represented by an attorney. The Japs who were expecting some interesting developments, were present in numbers.

The following is a list of those taking appeals: H. Hamana, Imasaki, J. Kato, M. Kawahara, Murakami, Matsushige, K. Oda, Shimamoto, Sayeguchi, Takakura, Tam Ho Ting, See Wai, Tong Sing Yen, Tung Wing Wai, H. Kawai, J. Katsuhara, Ishoshina, Naga, Hirose, K. Taketo, Suga, Ching Cho, Wing Wo Chan Co., Hop Hing Co. (comprising nine appeals), S. Oskaki, S. Kojima, Hollister & Co., Lai Sing Koo, Hawaii Tobacco Company and Pacific Import Company.

These appellants were represented in person by the following attorneys: Whiting & Robinson, George Davis, J. T. De Bolt, H. A. Bigelow and S. M. Ballou, of Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, and Judge Stanley. Mr. Robertson appeared for the assessor.

The Oskaki case was the first one taken up. This assessment, 18 per cent, of assessments of Japanese was increased 25 per cent by the assessor because of the refusal of the firm to allow his men to examine the books, as required by law. The examination last night was made into the business of three stores conducted by Oskaki, the general provision and mercantile store, the wholesale liquor establishment, and the retail dry goods store.

Fujisawa brought several bushel baskets full of books into the courtroom. He explained that deductions had been made from the books, and these were accepted by the court, the examination of the witness by Mr. Robertson being postponed until the books, which were written in Japanese, could be examined by the Japanese tax clerk. There appeared to be some discrepancy in the figures, but they were not strictly examined, this being deferred until the accounts have been

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passed upon by the assessor. Oskaki, it appeared from the testimony of the witness, has three branch stores on other islands, and no return had been made by the managers of these stores. Mr. Bigelow, who appeared for Oskaki, explained the discrepancy between sales and purchases during the past year, by saying that the Japanese had in every case, largely increased their stocks of goods just previous to annexation, or rather at the time the revenue laws of the United States went into effect, June 14, 1900, to escape the anticipated higher duty. Chairman Bolte stated that this could have no effect on these cases, in that the merchant was expected to file only the cost of goods sold during the year, and also of the prices at which they were bought, as only in that way could the income be accurately estimated.

BOOM PROMISED IN WATER SPORT

The Myrtles are already planning their new quarters, and it is pretty certain that the new club house will be a thing of beauty and an abiding delight. The site will be definitely fixed in a few days, and will probably be about fifty yards from the end of the Channel wharf. The club's new headquarters will consist of two buildings, one of which will be occupied by the janitor. The downstairs part will be planned much on the same lines as the old house. The second story will have a large dancing floor, a luncheon and committee and drawing rooms.

The club has to vacate its old quarters in December, and the members hope to have the new boat house completed by New Year's Day.

Yachtsmen are waxing enthusiastic over the proposed run to Pearl Harbor next week. The boats will go down on Saturday afternoon, and when all the crews get together a luau will be in order.

On Sunday morning there will be class racing round Kaula Island, and the sport will end with a race home, every yacht starting on a handicap basis. A trophy will probably be given to the winner.

It is expected that the following boats will participate in the festivities: Gladys, Mary L., Dewey, Heanani, Helene, Vi-Ke, Skip, Shamrock III, Pine, Myrtle, Huihuan, Abby M., Maria, Marlene, Pooki, Olo, and Canary.

Prince Cupid is expecting a third class racing yacht from the Colonies on the Sierra. Captain Christ Johnson is also going into the racing game. He is building a yacht which will be of the fast Keel type, drawing, except for the keel, about five inches of water. The boat will be twenty-three feet long and seven feet beam.

The yacht owners are enlisting services of their wives, sweethearts and sisters to make flaps for their boats. The flaps will be the distinguishing marks of the yachts, and each one will necessarily be different.

The Maile Hima-Artery football game, scheduled for next Saturday, is off, by mutual consent of the two organizations.

WANT DUTY ON SUGAR REDUCED

The owners of sugar producing estates in the islands of Panay and Negros have united in a petition addressed to Governor Taft, requesting his aid and influence in removing the duty on sugar imported to the United States from these islands, or at least, place them on an equal footing with the producers of Porto Rico.

The arguments set forth in defense of their claims are that the heavy losses sustained by them through late hostilities, combined with the heavy losses of working cattle through the plague, amounting in some cases from 75 to 100 per cent, has left their estates in a condition bordering on ruin which will require the fostering care of wise legislation and time to repair.

The recent import tax on sugar levied by Japan, of fourteen dollars per ton, which will soon be in effect, has caused the accumulation of enough sugar in that country to suffice for probably three years.

The demand from Hongkong, based principally on the consumption of refined sugar in Japan, will naturally diminish its price and quantity. Beside all this there is the competition of beet sugar manufacturers in the markets of Europe and America. The present duty on sugar into the United States amounts to forty dollars Mex. per ton, approximately, or about eighty per cent of the cost of production.

DEATH OF LESLIE BALDWIN.

He Was the Eldest Child of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin.

Leslie Baldwin, notice of whose death on Maui yesterday, is given in this paper, was the eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin, and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin and of Mr. and Mrs. William O. Smith.

He was a lovely child and endeared to all who knew him, and his death is a great grief.

The cause of death was dysentery. For ten days he received all the care and attention that skilled physicians and loving hearts could give, but all efforts failed, and at about two o'clock yesterday he died.

BLOOD MAY BE SPILLED

Andrade Holding the Territory Stables.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The shareholders of the Territory Stables Company met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing three directors to fill the places made vacant by the resignations of Dr. Shaw, Cecil Brown and J. McHenry. The new directors elected were E. H. Jagger, W. W. Chamberlain and F. S. Thomas.

After the share holders had got through, the directors met and fired J. S. Andrade, the manager of the stables, in his place they appointed F. S. Thomas.

Then the fun began. Andrade refused to recognize the action of the new directors in discharging him, and would not give up possession. Instead, he went about his duties in the old, sweet way, just as if nothing had happened. Things did not run smoothly for very long, however. Two or three of the men working about the stables refused to obey Andrade's orders, and promptly received their walking papers.

About 5 p. m., F. S. Thomas, the new manager, was installed and still Andrade refused to surrender possession. Meanwhile he telephoned to his friends and sympathizers, and was not long before reinforcements commenced to arrive.

John Wise was summoned from a football practice at Makiki and Carlo Long, Prince Cupid, J. L. Colburn and his brother, and several others, answered the call to arms as quickly as the police department responds to a riot call. Preparations were made to repel an attack on the part of the new management, and guards were stationed to prevent a possible surprise.

Some one, probably alarmed at the warlike preparations, telephoned the state of affairs to the police station, and an officer was dispatched to the scene. After dark pickets were thrown out, and it is reported that a strict watch was kept on the premises all night. The enemy did not put in an appearance, however, and at an early hour this morning, all was quiet at the stables.

The new manager will take possession this morning, and he will have an ample force behind him. John Andrade and his warriors will, it is said, be on hand to repulse any attempt at eviction which may be made. The prospects for an interesting and exciting encounter between the clans are very bright, provided reconciliation cometh not with the dawning.

IRON WORKS ARE BRANCHING OUT

James A. Kennedy of the Honolulu Iron Works left rather suddenly by the Peking yesterday for San Francisco on business connected with the works. The Iron Works has just been awarded the contract for furnishing the material for the large oil tanks to be installed at the various pumping stations at Kihel Plantation and at the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company's properties. Mr. Kennedy will look after the purchase and shipment of the material and see that it is forwarded without delay. The construction of the tanks will be pushed, as upon their completion depends the introduction of oil as a fuel substitute for coal on the plantations mentioned.

Mr. Heideemann of the Iron Works, stated yesterday that the contract was secured in competition with bids from large iron firms in the States and the local concern feels that is now in a position to compete on almost any class of work that is to be furnished for the islands. He states that until recently the company was not thought to be capable of more than making repairs to machinery, and that it could not make original contracts. The establishment of its large plant at Kakaeka has made big work possible, as is evidenced by several large contracts for hatched machinery.

He states also that the result of the negotiations between the Maui plantations and the California company which is to furnish the fuel oil, has brought about a condition where other plantations are about ready to adopt oil instead of coal.

The contract for supplying the local government with cast-iron soil pipe has also just been awarded to the Honolulu Iron Works in competition with eastern firms. It is a large contract.

GENERAL HEALTH GOOD.

Reports of Government Doctors in Various Island Districts.

The reports of the government physicians of the various districts have been received by the Board of Health. Upon the whole the general health seems to be fairly satisfactory, although at some places attention is called to certain diseases which seem to be unduly prevalent. An epidemic of parotitis or mumps among the children attending the public schools at Kihel is thus reported by Dr. R. E. Dipegan of that district. He also states that influenza and malaria are a little too prevalent. Dr. W. F. McConkey, of Makawao, also complains of the excessive number of influenza cases, and also of dysentery cases. Dr. McGeehan, of Hana, complains that owing to the bad water, health in his district is poor.

Kaula showed a good health bill with the exception of a few cases of beriberi, which, however, were controlled, and some cases of pneumonia at Wailua. Dr. Winslow, who has since resigned, recommends that the cattle of Koolauloa and Koolau districts be examined for tuberculosis.

It is seen that with a few exceptions among them, some few cases of typhoid and other fevers, the general health is very good indeed.

Sixteen of the late Pierre Lorillard's horses sold at Newmarket brought 2,901 guineas. Tantal sold for 2,900 guineas, and Exodo for 1,350 guineas.

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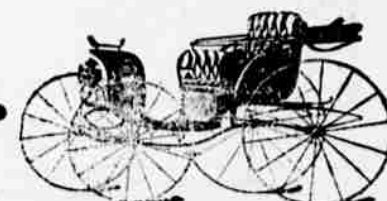
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NOTE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICES

IN CREDITORS HANDS.

L. Schwitzer in Control of Killeen Company's Stock.

Louis Schwitzer, as trustee for the creditors of the M. E. Killeen Company, Ltd., is in charge of the assets of the company, and according to one of the stockholders of the concern, there is little chance that any arrangement can be made to take it out of his hands and continue operations. The liabilities of the company are said to be about \$18,000, of which amount nearly two-thirds is owed on the mainland, and the remainder here.

The assets of the company are placed at \$12,000, in round figures, consisting principally of the stock. The principal creditor is said to be Murphy, Grant & Company, Mr. Schwitzer being the agent of the concern. The local creditors agreed to the same trustee, and the prospect is that there will be no difficulty in making some arrangement for selling the stock in satisfaction of the claims.

The company was formed more than a year ago to take over the millinery business started by Miss Killeen four years ago. It is capitalized at \$40,000, of which \$25,000 is paid up, of the stock remaining in the treasury. The business has been expanded recently.

Hilo Notes.

The Order of the Eastern Star entertained Saturday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Fairer, who leave soon for San Francisco, to make their future home. The entertainment committee had made arrangements for six-handed euchre, a game in which all participated with zest and skill. The honors were won by Mrs. Steel and Mr. McKay. The consolation prize was awarded to Mrs. Fitzgerald and Mr. Day.

There was a rumpus at Oloa mill on Saturday in which a white fireman on one of the locomotives narrowly escaped with his life. He was accused

by a Porto Rican with having written letters to the latter's wife. An interview was sought by the husband without effect, but on Saturday the man waited for the fireman and while he was away from his engine, attempted to assault him. The fireman fought back and was doing effective work when he saw a number of Porto Ricans coming toward him in a threatening manner. He started to run, and they threw rocks at him. He managed to get on the train, and then crawled into the cab of the engine. As the Porto Ricans were wrought up the engineer decided to cut loose from the train and get away from the crowd by taking the fireman into town. This he did without further injury to the man. It is said that the Porto Rican recruited his friends before the train arrived at the mill.

The new fence on the Naval wharf is now completed.

Oloa Assessments.

THE 14th, 15th, 16th AND 17th ASSESSMENTS of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 15TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable October 21.

THE 17TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building.

ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Oloa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901.